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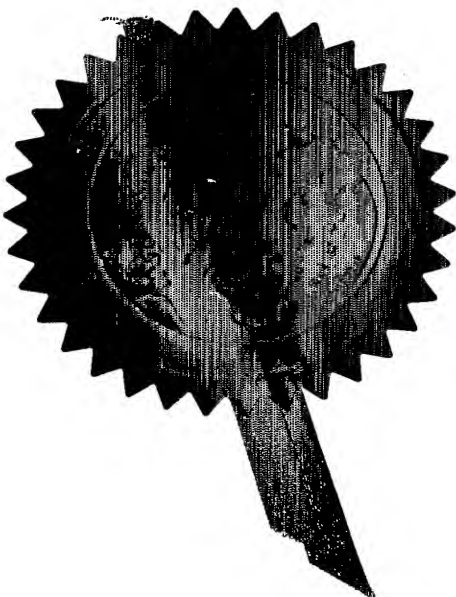
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1. Your reference

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3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

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Patents ADP number (if you know it)

8530552001

GB

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention

2031 OXIDOREDUCTASE

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

J.A. KEMP & CO.

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

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WC1R 5JJ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

26001

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
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Continuation sheets of this form

Description	106
Claim(s)	5
Abstract	0 
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Priority documents

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for a preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

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Signature(s)


J.A. KEMP & CO.

Date 19 February 2004

12. Name, daytime telephone number and e-mail address, if any, of person to contact in the United Kingdom

WOODS, Geoffrey Corlett
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2031 OXIDOREDUCTASE

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a method of screening for
5 an anti-fungal agent, to fungal 2031 oxidoreductase (2031
OR) enzymes and to diagnosis and therapy of fungal
infections.

Background of the invention

10 Oxidoreductases are a major class of enzymes (EC 1) that
catalyse oxidation-reduction (redox) reactions. Redox
reactions involve the transfer of reducing equivalents, in
the form of electrons or hydrogen atoms, between
molecules, i.e., from an electron donor (or reductant) to
15 an electron acceptor (or oxidant). There are many
different types of oxidoreductase important for many
cellular processes from respiration to protein folding.

The NADH:flavin oxidoreductase /NADH oxidase family of
20 enzymes (InterPro reference IPR001155) contains
approximately 263 members mostly of bacterial or yeast
origin but with some plant and nematode members. Members
of this family use flavin mononucleotide (FMN) or flavin
adenine dinucleotide (FAD) as a tightly bound prosthetic
25 group. The flavin prosthetic group can exist in an
oxidised (FMN or FAD) or a reduced form (FMNH₂ or FADH₂).
These oxidoreductases use the reduced form of nicotinamide
adenine dinucleotide (NADH) or nicotinamide adenine
dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) as the reductant. A variety
30 of substrates can act as oxidants in the redox reaction.

Old Yellow Enzyme (OYE) is the oldest known member of this
family of oxidoreductases (reviewed in Williams and Bruce,

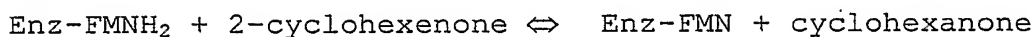
2002, Microbiology 148, 1607-1614). OYE1 (EC 1.6.99.1) was isolated from brewer's bottom yeast by Warburg & Christian (1932, Naturwissenschaften 20, 688) and was the first enzyme for which a cofactor was shown to be required
 5 (Theorell, 1935, Biochem. Z. 275, 344-346). This yellow cofactor was found to be riboflavin 5'-phosphate (also known as flavin mononucleotide, FMN). There are 2 OYEs known in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (OYE2 & OYE3) and 2 in *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*. A great deal is known about the
 10 biochemical mechanism and structure of the enzyme, however, the precise physiological role of the enzyme remains to be elucidated.

OYE has NADPH dehydrogenase activity (see reaction 1
 15 below). The reduced enzyme catalyses the reduction of α/β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds including cyclohexenone (see reaction 2), duroquinone, menadione and N-ethylmaleimide.

20 (1)



(2)



25



It has been speculated that OYE may be involved in sterol metabolism (Stott et al, 1993, J. Biol. Chem. 268: 6097-6106) or may be part of the antioxidant defence machinery
 30 involved in detoxification of, for example, lipid peroxidation breakdown products (Kohli & Massey, 1998, J.

Biol. Chem. 273, 32763-32770). Neither OYE2 nor OYE3 are essential for *S. cerevisiae*. (<http://genome-www4.stanford.edu/cgi-bin/SGD/locus.pl?locus=S0001222>; <http://db.yeastgenome.org/cgi-bin/SGD/locus.pl?locus=YPL171>

5 C)

Bacterial members of the NADH:flavin oxidoreductase family include *Escherichia coli* N-ethylmaleimide reductase, *Pseudomonas putida* M10 morphinone reductase, *Enterobacter*
 10 *cloacae* PB2 penterythritol tetranitrate reductase and *Azoarcus* *evansii* 2-aminobenzoyl-CoA monooxygenase/reductase (Schühle et al., 2001, J. Bacteriol. 183, 5268-5278).

15 Summary of the invention

The inventors have found a gene for an oxidoreductase of the NADH:flavin oxidoreductase type to be essential for the viability of fungal cells. This finding allows the identification of anti-fungal agents based on their
 20 ability to target the oxidoreductase.

The invention provides a new group of oxidoreductases which are herein referred to as 2031 oxidoreductases (2031 ORs) which can be used to screen for anti-fungal agents.
 25 In particular 2031 oxidoreductases from *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Candida albicans*, *Colletotrichum trifolii*, *Fusarium graminearum* (anamorph *Gibberella zeae*) *Fusarium sporotrichoides*, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Neurospora crassa* *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* and
 30 *Ustilago maydis* (see Table I) are provided. 2031 OR defines a novel set of oxidoreductases, related to but distinct from OYE and its close relatives, which are essential for the viability of fungal cells.

Accordingly the invention provides the following:

- a method of identifying an anti-fungal agent which targets an essential protein or gene of a fungus
- 5 comprising contacting a candidate substance with
 - (i) a NADH:flavin oxidoreductase protein which comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:3,
 - (ii) a NADH:flavin oxidoreductase protein which is a homologue of (i) and which comprises the sequence shown by
 - 10 SEQ ID NO: 8, 12, 14, 19, 24, 42, 44, 83 or 85,
 - (iii) a protein which has 50% identity with (i) or (ii),
 - (iv) a protein comprising a fragment of (i), (ii) or (iii) which fragment has a length of at least 50 amino
 - 15 acids,
 - (v) a polynucleotide that comprises sequence which encodes (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv),
 - (vi) a polynucleotide comprising sequence which has at least 70% identity with the coding sequence of (v),
 - 20 and determining whether the candidate substance binds or modulates (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi), wherein binding or modulation of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) indicates that the candidate substance is an anti-fungal agent,
 - 25 - use of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) as defined above to identify or obtain an anti-fungal agent,
 - use of an anti-fungal agent identified by the method of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for prevention or treatment of fungal infection,
 - 30 - a method of detecting the presence of a fungus in a sample comprising detecting the presence in the said sample of a protein or polynucleotide of the invention,

- an isolated protein or polynucleotide of the invention,
- an organism which is transgenic for a polynucleotide of the invention,
- an organism which has been genetically engineered to render a polynucleotide or protein of the invention non-functional or inhibited.
- an antibody which is specific for a protein of the invention,
- a method for preventing or treating a fungal infection comprising administering an anti-fungal agent identified by the screening method of the invention, and
- a fungus which has been killed, or whose growth has been impaired, by inhibition of the expression or activity of a protein or polynucleotide of the invention.

15

Detailed description of the invention

As mentioned above the invention relates to use of particular protein and polynucleotide sequences (termed "proteins of the invention" and "polynucleotides of the invention" herein) which are of, or derived from, fungal oxidoreductase proteins and polynucleotides (including homologues and/or fragments of the fungal oxidoreductase proteins and polynucleotides) to identify anti-fungal agents.

25

As used herein, the term "oxidoreductase" ("OR") may be defined as an enzyme or which is capable of catalysing an oxidation or reduction reaction. The protein of the invention may have an oxidation or reduction activity, such any such activity mentioned herein. The ORs of the invention generally fall within classification EC1 of the enzyme commission.

30

An essential fungal gene may be defined as one which, when disrupted genetically (for example when not expressed) in a fungus, prevents survival or significantly retards growth of the cell on minimal or defined medium, or in
5 guinea pigs, mice, rabbits or rats infected with the fungus. In one embodiment the protein of the invention is able to complement such an effect of the genetic disruption. Thus the protein may cause survival (viability) of a fungal cell which does not express its
10 native 2031 oxidoreductase.

A protein or polynucleotide of the invention (or a fungal "2031 OR" gene, nucleic acid or protein) may be defined by similarity in sequence to a another member of the family.
15 As mentioned above this similarity may be based on percentage identity (for example to the sequences shown in the sequence listing).

A protein or polynucleotide of the invention may comprise
20 one or more of the motifs defined by regions 1 - 11 of Figures 1 and 2 (marked at the top of the Figures) of any of the sequences shown. Thus a protein of the invention may comprise one or more of motifs 1 - 11 as shown for SEQ ID NO:3 and a polynucleotide of the invention may comprise
25 one or more of motifs 1 - 11 as shown for SEQ ID NO:1.

Typically the motif is present in substantially the same location as the equivalent location shown in Figure 1 or 2. The equivalent location can be deduced, for example,
30 using any suitable algorithm mentioned herein. In one embodiment the protein or polynucleotide also comprises sequence flanking the motif as shown in Figures 1 or 2 such as sequences of length at least 10, 20 or 30 amino

acids/nucleotides flanking the N terminal side and/or C terminal side, or 5' and/or 3' side, of the motif; or sequence which has percentage identity with the flanking sequence.

5

The protein of the invention typically comprises at least 2, 3, 5, 8 or 11 of the motifs shown in Figures 1 and 2. The protein preferably comprises at least motif no.6 and/or motif no.9.

10

The protein or polynucleotide of the invention may align with other 2031 OR polynucleotides or proteins (as shown in SEQ ID Nos. 1-44 and 82-85) showing a greater identity to these than to Old Yellow Enzyme family polynucleotides or proteins

15

The protein or polynucleotide of the invention typically clusters with other 2031 OR polynucleotides or proteins (as shown in SEQ ID Nos. 1-44 and 82-85) rather than Old Yellow Enzyme family polynucleotides or proteins after phylogenetic analysis, for example with a bootstrap value of greater than 60%.

20

In one embodiment the protein of the invention has a sequence which matches PFAM profile "oxidored FMN", or INTERPRO profile IPR001155 (for example with an Evalue of e-50 or less) and is closer to a 2031 OR shown in any one of SEQ ID Nos.1-44 and 82-85 than to Old Yellow Enzyme family proteins.

25

30

The protein or polynucleotide of the invention may be in isolated form (such as non-cellular form), for example when used in the method of the invention. Preferably, the

isolated polynucleotide comprises a 2031 OR gene. Preferably, the isolated protein comprises a 2031 OR. The polynucleotide may comprise native, synthetic or recombinant polynucleotide, and the protein may comprise
 5 native, synthetic or recombinant protein. The polynucleotide or protein may comprise combinations of native, synthetic or recombinant polynucleotide or protein, respectively. The polynucleotides and proteins of the invention may have a sequence which is the same as, or
 10 different from, naturally occurring 2031 OR polynucleotides and proteins.

It is to be understood that the term "isolated from" may be read as "of" herein. Therefore references to polynucleotides
 15 and proteins being "isolated from" a particular organism include polynucleotides and proteins which were prepared by means other than obtaining them from the organism, such as synthetically or recombinantly.

20 Preferably, the polynucleotide or protein, is isolated from a fungus, more preferably a filamentous fungus, even more preferably an Ascomycete.

Preferably, the polynucleotide or protein, is isolated
 25 from an organism selected from *Aspergillus*; *Blumeria*; *Candida*; *Colletotrichum*; *Cryptococcus*; *Encephalitozoon*; *Fusarium*; *Leptosphaeria*; *Magnaporthe*; *Mycosphaerella*; *Neurospora*, *Phytophthora*; *Plasmopara*; *Pneumocystis*; *Pyricularia*; *Pythium*; *Puccinia*; *Rhizoctonia*;
 30 *Schizosaccharomyces*, *Trichophyton*; and *Ustilago*.

Preferably, the polynucleotide or protein, is isolated from an organism independently selected from a group of

genera consisting of *Aspergillus*, *Candida*, *Colletotrichum*, *Fusarium*, *Magnaporthe*, *Mycosphaerella*, *Neurospora*, *Schizosaccharomyces* and *Ustilago*.

5 Preferably, the polynucleotide or protein, is isolated from an organism selected from the species *Aspergillus flavus*; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *Aspergillus nidulans*; *Aspergillus niger*; *Aspergillus parasiticus*; *Aspergillus terreus*; *Blumeria graminis*; *Candida albicans*; *Candida*
 10 *cruzei*; *Candida glabrata*; *Candida parapsilosis*; *Candida tropicalis*; *Colletotrichum trifolii*; *Cryptococcus neoformans*; *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*; *Fusarium graminearum*; *Fusarium solani*; *Fusarium sporotrichoides*; *Leptosphaeria nodorum*; *Magnaporthe grisea*; *Mycosphaerella*
 15 *graminicola*; *Neurospora crassa*; *Phytophthora capsici*; *Phytophthora infestans*; *Plasmopara viticola*; *Pneumocystis jiroveci*; *Puccinia coronata*; *Puccinia graminis*; *Pyricularia oryzae*; *Pythium ultimum*; *Rhizoctonia solani*; *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*; *Trichophyton interdigitale*;
 20 *Trichophyton rubrum*; and *Ustilago maydis*.

Preferably, the polynucleotide or protein, is isolated from an organism selected from *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Candida albicans*, *Colletotrichum*
 25 *trifolii*, *Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium sporotrichoides*, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Mycosphaerella graminicola*, *Neurospora crassa*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* and *Ustilago maydis*.

The polynucleotide, and preferably the protein, may be
 30 isolated from *A. fumigatus* AF293.

Table I. 2031 OR sequences claimed and their relationship to sequences given in the sequence listing.

	gDNA/EST ¹	Coding sequence (cDNA/mRNA) w/o UTRs ²	Protein
<i>A. fumigatus</i> Oxidoreductase 2031	SEQ ID No. 1: 299-469, 520-1618	SEQ ID No. 2: 115-1384	SEQ ID No. 3
<i>A. fumigatus</i> Oxidoreductase 4929	SEQ ID No. 4: 1-180, 267-1352	SEQ ID No. 5: 1- 1266	SEQ ID No. 6
<i>A. fumigatus</i> Oxidoreductase 1495	SEQ ID No. 7: 1-1329	SEQ ID No. 7: 1- 1329	SEQ ID No. 8
<i>A. nidulans</i> 1_112	SEQ ID No. 9: 1-1269	SEQ ID No. 9: 1-1269	SEQ ID No. 10
<i>C. albicans</i> 2431	SEQ ID No. 11: 1-1299	SEQ ID No. 11 1-1299	SEQ ID No. 12
<i>C. albicans</i> 2464	SEQ ID No. 13: 1-1110	SEQ ID No. 13: 1-1110	SEQ ID No. 14
<i>N. crassa</i> NCU07452.1	SEQ ID No. 15: 1-1305	SEQ ID No. 15: 1-1305	SEQ ID No. 16
<i>N. crassa</i> Oxidoreductase NCU08900	SEQ ID No. 17: 1-924,1015- 1362,1435-1476	SEQ ID No. 18: 1-1314	SEQ ID No. 19
<i>M. grisea</i> MG04569.3 (pred gene)	SEQ ID No. 20: 1-726, 810-1412	SEQ ID No. 21: 1-1329	SEQ ID No. 22
<i>S. pombe</i> T39956	SEQ ID No. 23:	SEQ ID No. 23:	SEQ ID No.

	1-1188	1-1188	24
<i>C. trifolii</i> (EST assembly)	SEQ ID No. 25: 130-777	SEQ ID No. 26: 1-645 ⁽³⁾	SEQ ID No. 27
<i>F. sporotrichoides</i> FsCon[0063] (EST assembly)	SEQ ID No. 28: 103-803	SEQ ID No. 29: 1-701	SEQ ID No. 30
<i>F. sporotrichoides</i> FsCon[0237] (EST assembly)	SEQ ID No. 31: 76-631 (rev comp)	SEQ ID No. 32: 1-556	SEQ ID No.33
<i>F. sporotrichoides</i> FsCon[0458] (EST assembly)	SEQ ID No. 34: 174-657	SEQ ID No. 34: 174-657	SEQ ID No.35
<i>F. graminearum</i> 15771741 (EST)	SEQ ID No. 36: 1-744	SEQ ID No. 37: 1-742 ⁽⁴⁾	SEQ ID No.38
<i>F. graminearum</i> FG00074.1	SEQ ID No. 82: 1-1326	SEQ ID No. 82: 1-1326	SEQ ID No. 83
<i>M. graminicola</i> mg[0281] (EST)	SEQ ID No. 39: 1-647	SEQ ID No. 39: 1-647	SEQ ID No.40
<i>M. graminicola</i> mga0328f (EST)	SEQ ID No. 41: 1-560	SEQ ID No. 41: 1-560	SEQ ID No.42
<i>M. grisea</i> MG03823.3	SEQ ID No. 43: 1-1254	SEQ ID No. 43: 1-1254	SEQ ID No.44
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	SEQ ID No. 84:	SEQ ID No. 84:	SEQ ID No.

Contig 1.2	1-1350	1-1350	85
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⁽¹⁾Numbers after SEQ ID Nos. correspond to bases of genomic DNA encoding the protein.

⁽²⁾RNA sequences are given in the sequence listing with Thymidine (T), although it is understood that *in vivo* Uridine (U) would be present.

⁽³⁾NA one-base deletion at position 690 of the EST (SEQ ID No. 22) is required to give the best predicted cDNA/protein.

⁽⁴⁾Two single base deletions are required to optimise translation.

Bioinformatics analysis was carried out to identify functionally important regions within the fungal 2031 ORs. The 2031 ORs are related to but distinct from the "Old Yellow Enzyme" (OYE) group of yeast enzymes, which also includes ergosterol-binding protein of *Candida albicans*. Comparison of the 2031 ORs with crystal structures of OYE family proteins identified highly conserved residues responsible for the catalytic function of these enzymes. However, the comparisons also identified seven clusters of residues conserved in 2031 enzymes but not OYE enzymes which flanked the substrate binding site and were therefore implicated in determining substrate specificity (regions 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 in Figures 1 and 2, and Example 4 hereinafter). Four further conserved clusters of residues were identified which, while not predicted to be involved in catalysis, were conserved in 2031 but not OYE and so also distinguish 2031 ORs from OYEs (regions 1, 3, 5, and 9 in Figures 1 and 2, and Example 4 hereinafter).

30

Variants of the above mentioned polynucleotides and proteins are also provided, and are discussed below.

In one embodiment, the protein of the invention may comprise an amino acid sequence substantially as set out and independently selected from regions 1 - 11 of any of SEQ ID Nos 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 27, 30, 5 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 44, 83 or 85 as given in Figure 1, or variants thereof. At least one region or motif may be functional.

The polynucleotide of the invention may comprise DNA, such as genomic DNA. The polynucleotide may comprise a sequence 10 substantially as set out and independently selected from regions 1 - 11 of any of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 82 or 84 as given in Figure 2, or complements, or variants thereof.

15 Preferably, the polynucleotide encodes a fungal 2031 OR protein which comprises substantially the amino acid sequences SEQ ID Nos 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 83 or 85 or a variant thereof.

20 The polynucleotide may comprise RNA, preferably mRNA, preferably spliced mRNA. Preferably, the polynucleotide comprises substantially the sequence shown as SEQ ID Nos 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 34, 36, 25 37, 39, 41, 43, 82 or 84 or a complement, or a variant thereof.

Preferably, the protein comprises substantially the sequences SEQ ID Nos. 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 30 27, 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 44, 83 or 85 or a variant thereof.

Preferably, the protein is encoded by the regions of

sequences SEQ ID Nos. 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 82 or 84 as described in Figure 1. in the column "gDNA/EST" in Table I, or a complement, or a variant thereof.

5

The polynucleotide may comprise substantially a nucleotide sequence region or motif independently selected from at least one of regions 1-11 from at least one of the sequences SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 82 or 84, as given in Figure 2, or a complement, or a variant thereof.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide comprises substantially a nucleotide sequence independently selected from the regions and sequences given in the column "gDNA/EST" in Table I.

Preferably, the protein is encoded by a polynucleotide which polynucleotide comprises substantially a sequence independently selected from at least one of the the regions and sequences given in the column "gDNA/EST" in Table I, or a complement or, a variant thereof.

By the term "native amino acid/polynucleotide/protein", is meant an amino acid, polynucleotide or protein produced naturally from biological sources either *in vivo* or *in vitro*.

By the term "synthetic amino acid/polynucleotide/protein", is meant an amino acid, polynucleotide or protein which has been produced artificially or *de novo* using a DNA or protein synthesis machine known in the art.

By the term "recombinant amino acid/polynucleotide/protein", is meant an amino acid, polynucleotide or protein which has been produced using recombinant DNA or protein technology or methodologies which are known to the skilled technician.

The term "variant", and the terms "substantially the amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequence" are used herein to refer to related sequences. As discussed below such related sequences are typically homologous to (share percentage identity with) a given sequence, for example over the entire length of the sequence or over a portion of a given length. The related sequence may also be a fragment of the sequence or of a homologous sequence. A variant protein may be encoded by a variant polynucleotide.

By the term "variant", and the terms "substantially the amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequence", we mean that the sequence has at least 30%, preferably 40%, more preferably 50%, and even more preferably, 60% sequence identity with the amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequences of any one of the sequences referred to. A sequence which is "substantially the amino acid/polynucleotide/peptide sequence" may be the same as the relevant sequence.

Calculation of percentage identities between different amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequences may be carried out as follows. A multiple alignment is first generated by the ClustalX program (pairwise parameters: gap opening 10.0, gap extension 0.1, protein matrix Gonnet 250, DNA matrix IUB; multiple parameters: gap opening 10.0, gap

extension 0.2, delay divergent sequences 30%, DNA transition weight 0.5, negative matrix off, protein matrix gonnet series, DNA weight IUB; Protein gap parameters, residue-specific penalties on, hydrophilic penalties on, 5 hydrophilic residues GPSNDQERK, gap separation distance 4, end gap separation off). The percentage identity is then calculated from the multiple alignment as $(N/T)*100$, where N is the number of positions at which the two sequences share an identical residue, and T is the total number of 10 positions compared. Alternatively, percentage identity can be calculated as $(N/S)*100$ where S is the length of the shorter sequence being compared. The amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequences may be synthesised *de novo*, or may be native amino acid/polynucleotide/protein 15 sequence, or a derivative thereof.

An amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequence with a greater identity than 65% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. An amino acid/polynucleotide/protein 20 sequence with a greater identity than 70% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. An amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequence with a greater identity than 75% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. An amino acid/polynucleotide/protein 25 sequence with a greater identity than 80% to any of the sequences referred to is also envisaged. Preferably, the amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequence has 85% identity with any of the sequences referred to, more preferably 90% identity, even more preferably 92% 30 identity, even more preferably 95% identity, even more preferably 97% identity, even more preferably 98% identity and, most preferably, 99% identity with any of the referred to sequences.

The above mentioned percentage identities may be measured over the entire length of the original sequence or over a region of 15, 20, 50 or 100 amino acids/bases of the original sequence. In a preferred embodiment percentage identity is measured with reference to SEQ ID No. 3. Preferably the variant protein has at least 40% identity, such as at least 60% or at least 80% identity with SEQ ID No. 3 or a portion of SEQ ID No. 3.

10

Alternatively, a substantially similar nucleotide sequence will be encoded by a sequence which hybridizes to the sequences shown in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 82 or 84 or their complements under stringent conditions. By stringent conditions, we mean the nucleotide hybridises to filter-bound DNA or RNA in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at approximately 45°C followed by at least one wash in 0.2x SSC/0.1% SDS at approximately 5-65°C. Alternatively, a substantially similar protein may differ by at least 1, but less than 5, 10, 20, 50 or 100 amino acids from the sequences shown in SEQ ID Nos. 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 44, 83 or 85. Such differences may each be additions, deletions or substitutions.

25

Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, it is clear that any nucleic acid sequence could be varied or changed without substantially affecting the sequence of the protein encoded thereby, to provide a functional variant thereof. Suitable nucleotide variants are those having a sequence altered by the substitution of different codons

30

that encode the same amino acid within the sequence, thus producing a silent change.

Other suitable variants are those having homologous
5 nucleotide sequences but comprising all, or portions of,
sequence which are altered by the substitution of
different codons that encode an amino acid with a side
chain of similar biophysical properties to the amino acid
it substitutes, to produce a conservative change. For
10 example small non-polar, hydrophobic amino acids include
glycine, alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline,
and methionine. Large non-polar, hydrophobic amino acids
include phenylalanine, tryptophan and tyrosine. The polar
neutral amino acids include serine, threonine, cysteine,
15 asparagine and glutamine. The positively charged (basic)
amino acids include lysine, arginine and histidine. The
negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic
acid and glutamic acid. Certain organisms, including
Candida are known to use non-standard codons compared to
20 those used in the majority of eukaryotes. Any comparisons
of polynucleotides and proteins from such organisms with
the sequences given here should take these differences
into account.

25 In accurate alignment of protein or DNA sequences the
trade-off between optimal matching of sequences and the
introduction of gaps to obtain such a match is important.
In the case of proteins, the means by which matches are
scored is also of significance. The family of PAM matrices
30 (e.g., Dayhoff, M. et al., 1978, Atlas of protein sequence
and structure, Natl. Biomed. Res. Found.) and BLOSUM
matrices quantitate the nature and likelihood of
conservative substitutions and are used in multiple

alignment algorithms, although other, equally applicable matrices will be known to those skilled in the art. The popular multiple alignment program ClustalW, and its windows version ClustalX (Thompson et al., 1994, Nucleic
5 Acids Research, 22, 4673-4680; Thompson et al., 1997, Nucleic Acids Research, 24, 4876-4882) are efficient ways to generate multiple alignments of proteins and DNA.

Use of the Align program is also preferred
10 (<http://www.gwdg.de/~dhepper/download/>; Hepperle, D., 2001: Multicolor Sequence Alignment Editor. Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, 16775 Stechlin, Germany), although others, such as JalView or Cinema are also suitable.

15 Calculation of percentage identities between proteins occurs during the generation of multiple alignments by Clustal. However, these values need to be recalculated if the alignment has been manually improved, or for the
20 deliberate comparison of two sequences. Programs that calculate this value for pairs of protein sequences within an alignment include PROTDIST within the PHYLIP phylogeny package (Felsenstein; <http://evolution.gs.washington.edu/phylip.html>) using the "Similarity Table" option as the
25 model for amino acid substitution (P). For DNA/RNA, an identical option exists within the DNADIST program of PHYLIP.

Other modifications in protein sequences are also
30 envisaged and within the scope of the claimed invention, i.e. those which occur during or after translation, e.g. by acetylation, amidation, carboxylation, phosphorylation, proteolytic cleavage or linkage to a ligand.

The term "variant", and the terms "substantially the amino acid/polynucleotide/protein sequence" also include a fragment of the relevant polynucleotide or protein sequences, including a fragment of the homologous sequences (which have percentage identity to a specified sequence) referred to above. A polynucleotide fragment will typically comprise at least 10 bases, such as at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 500 or 1000 bases. A protein fragment will typically comprise at least 10 amino acids, such as at least 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400 or 500 amino acids. The fragments may lack at least 3 amino acids, such as at least 10, 20 or 30 amino acids of the amino acids from either end of the protein.

15 The invention provides a method of screening which may be used to identify modulators of 2031 OR proteins or polynucleotides, such as inhibitors of expression or activity of the proteins or polynucleotides of the invention. In one embodiment of the method a candidate substance is contacted with a protein or polynucleotide of the invention and whether or not the candidate substance binds or modulates the protein or polynucleotide is determined.

25 The modulator may promote (agonise) or inhibit (antagonise) the activity of the protein. A therapeutic modulator (against fungal infection) will inhibit the expression or activity of protein or polynucleotide of the invention.

30

The method may be carried out *in vitro* (inside or outside a cell) or *in vivo*. In one embodiment the method is carried out on a cell, cell culture cell extract. The

cell may or may not be a cell in which the polynucleotide or protein is naturally present. The cell may or may not be a fungal cell, or may or may not be a cell of any of the fungi mentioned herein. The protein or polynucleotide
5 may be present in a non-cellular form in the method, thus the protein may be in the form of a recombinant protein purified from a cell.

Any suitable binding or activity assay may be used.
10 Methods which determine whether a candidate substance is able to bind the protein or polynucleotide may comprise providing the protein or polynucleotide to a candidate substance and determining whether binding occurs, for example by measuring the amount of the candidate substance
15 which binds the protein or polynucleotide. The binding may be determined by measuring a characteristic of the protein or polynucleotide that changes upon binding, such as spectroscopic changes.

20 The assay format may be a 'band shift' system. This involves determining whether a test candidate advances or retards the protein or polynucleotide on gel electrophoresis relative to the absence of the compound.

25 The method may be a competitive binding method. This determines whether the candidate is able to inhibit the binding of the protein or polynucleotide to an agent which is known to bind to the protein or polynucleotide, such as an antibody specific for the protein.

30 Whether or not a candidate substance modulates the activity of the protein may be determined by providing the candidate substance to the protein under conditions that

permit activity of the protein, and determining whether the candidate substance is able to modulate the activity of the product.

5 The activity which is measured may be any of the activities of the protein of the invention mentioned herein, such as oxidoreductase activity. In one embodiment the screening method comprising carrying out a redox reaction in the presence and absence of the
10 candidate substance to determine whether the candidate substance inhibits the oxidoreductase activity of the protein of the invention, wherein the redox reaction is carried out by contacting said protein with NADH or NADPH; and an electron acceptor, under conditions in which in the
15 absence of the candidate substance the protein catalyses reduction of the electron acceptor.

In a preferred embodiment the inhibition of the redox reaction is measured by detecting the amount of NADH or
20 NADPH oxidation, for example by measuring the generation of the oxidised forms of NADH and NADPH spectroscopically. This can be done by measurement at 340nm (see Example 7). Alternatively, a suitable colourimetric oxidoreductase substrate may be used to measure inhibition, such as
25 methylene blue, phenazine methosulphate or 2, 6-dichlorophenolindophenol.

Suitable candidate substances which can tested in the above methods include antibody products (for example,
30 monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies, chimeric antibodies and CDR-grafted antibodies). Furthermore, combinatorial libraries, defined chemical identities, peptide and peptide mimetics,

oligonucleotides and natural product libraries , such as display libraries (e.g. phage display libraries) may also be tested. The candidate substances may be chemical compounds. Batches of the candidate substances may be
5 used in an initial screen of, for example, ten substances per reaction, and the substances from batches which show inhibition tested individually.

According to a further aspect of the present invention,
10 there is provided a polynucleotide or protein of the invention for use as a medicament or in diagnosis.

The polynucleotide or protein may be modified prior to use, preferably to produce a derivative or variant
15 thereof. The polynucleotide or protein may be derivatised. The protein may be modified by epitope tagging, addition of fusion partners or purification tags such as glutathione S-transferase, multiple histidines or maltose binding protein, addition of green fluorescent protein,
20 covalent attachment of molecules including biotin or fluorescent tags, incorporation of selenomethionine, inclusion or attachment of radioisotopes or fluorescent/non-fluorescent lanthanide chelates. The polynucleotide may be modified by methylation or
25 attachment of digoxigenin (DIG) or by addition of sequence encoding the above tags, proteins or epitopes.

Preferably, the medicament is adapted to retard or prevent a fungal infection. The fungal infection may be in human,
30 animal or plant. The polynucleotide or protein may be used for the development of a drug. The polynucleotide or protein may be used in, or for the generation of, a molecular model of said polynucleotide or said protein.

According to a further aspect of the present invention,
there is provided use of a polynucleotide or protein of
the invention for the preparation of a medicament for the
5 treatment of a fungal infection.

The polynucleotide or protein may be modified prior to
use, preferably to produce a derivative or variant
thereof. The polynucleotide or protein may be derivatised.
10 The polynucleotide or protein may not be modified or
derivatised.

Preferably, the medicament is adapted to retard or prevent
a fungal infection. The treatment may comprise retarding
15 or preventing fungal infection. Preferably, the drug
and/or medicament comprises an inhibitor, preferably a
2031 OR inhibitor. Preferably, the drug or medicament is
adapted to inhibit expression and/or activity of the
polynucleotide or a fragment thereof, and/or the function
20 of the protein or a fragment thereof.

Preferably, the fungal infection comprises an infection by
a fungus, more preferably an Ascomycete, and even more
preferably, an organism selected from the genera
25 *Aspergillus*; *Blumeria*; *Candida*; *Colletotrichum*;
Cryptococcus; *Encephalitozoon*; *Fusarium*; *Leptosphaeria*;
Magnaporthe; *Mycosphaerella*; *Neurospora*, *Phytophthora*;
Plasmopara; *Pneumocystis*; *Pyricularia*; *Pythium*; *Puccinia*;
Rhizoctonia; *Schizosaccharomyces*, *Trichophyton*; and
30 *Ustilago*.

Preferably, the fungal infection comprises an infection by
an organism selected from the genera *Aspergillus*, *Candida*,

Colletotrichium, *Fusarium*, *Magnaporthe*, *Mycosphaerella* and *Ustilago*.

Preferably, the fungal infection comprises an infection by
 5 an organism selected from the species *Aspergillus flavus*;
Aspergillus fumigatus; *Aspergillus nidulans*; *Aspergillus*
niger; *Aspergillus parasiticus*; *Aspergillus terreus*;
Blumeria graminis; *Candida albicans*; *Candida cruzei*;
Candida glabrata; *Candida parapsilosis*; *Candida*
 10 *tropicalis*; *Colletotrichium trifolii*; *Cryptococcus*
neoformans; *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*; *Fusarium*
graminarium; *Fusarium solani*; *Fusarium sporotrichoides*;
Leptosphaeria nodorum; *Magnaporthe grisea*; *Mycosphaerella*
graminicola; *Phytophthora capsici*; *Phytophthora infestans*;
 15 *Plasmopara viticola*; *Pneumocystis jiroveci*; *Puccinia*
coronata; *Puccinia graminis*; *Pyricularia oryzae*; *Pythium*
ultimum; *Rhizoctonia solani*; *Trichophyton interdigitale*;
Trichophyton rubrum; and *Ustilago maydis*.

20 Preferably, the fungal infection comprises an infection by
 an organism selected from the species *Aspergillus*
fumigatus; *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Candida albicans*,
Colletotrichium trifolii, *Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium*
sporotrichoides, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Mycosphaerella*
 25 *graminicola* and *Ustilago maydis*.

According to another aspect of the present invention,
 there is provided a method of detecting the presence of a
 fungal infection in an individual, said method
 30 comprising:-

- (i) obtaining a sample from an organism; and
- (ii) detecting in the said sample the presence of a
 polynucleotide or protein of the invention.

The individual may be a person (human) or animal (such as a mammal or bird) or a plant. The fungal infection may arise from infection with an organism selected from the
 5 genera *Aspergillus*; *Blumeria*; *Candida*; *Colletotrichum*; *Cryptococcus*; *Encephalitozoon*; *Fusarium*; *Leptosphaeria*; *Magnaporthe*; *Mycosphaerella*; *Phytophthora*; *Plasmopara*; *Pneumocystis*; *Pyricularia*; *Pythium*; *Puccinia*; *Rhizoctonia*; *Trichophyton*; and *Ustilago*

10

The fungal infection may arise from infection with an organism selected from the species *Aspergillus flavus*; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *Aspergillus nidulans*; *Aspergillus niger*; *Aspergillus parasiticus*; *Aspergillus terreus*;
 15 *Blumeria graminis*; *Candida albicans*; *Candida cruzei*; *Candida glabrata*; *Candida parapsilosis*; *Candida tropicalis*; *Colletotrichum trifolii*; *Cryptococcus neoformans*; *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*; *Fusarium graminearum*; *Fusarium solani*; *Fusarium sporotrichoides*;
 20 *Leptosphaeria nodorum*; *Magnaporthe grisea*; *Mycosphaerella graminicola*; *Phytophthora capsici*; *Phytophthora infestans*; *Plasmopara viticola*; *Pneumocystis jiroveci*; *Puccinia coronata*; *Puccinia graminis*; *Pyricularia oryzae*; *Pythium ultimum*; *Rhizoctonia solani*; *Trichophyton interdigitale*;
 25 *Trichophyton rubrum*; and *Ustilago maydis*.

Preferably, the sample comprises a biological sample which, preferably, comprises nucleic acid and/or protein. In one embodiment of the method the nucleic acid or
 30 protein is purified (at least partially) from the sample before the detection is performed.

Where the organism is *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus nidulans* or *Aspergillus niger*, the sample may comprise sputum, bronchoalveolar lavage, urine, respiratory specimens, endotracheal aspirates, sterile specimens
5 obtained by an invasive procedure such as vitreous tap, tympanocentesis, brain biopsy or aspiration, nasal or sinus specimens, blood, tissue or autopsy.

Where the organism is *Magnaporthe grisea* the sample may
10 comprise rice leaf or rice stem.

Preferably, said detecting of the presence in the said sample of a polynucleotide as defined by the first or third aspect comprises use of at least one oligonucleotide
15 pair adapted to be used for amplification of DNA, preferably genomic, more preferably, fungal genomic DNA. The amplification may be PCR amplification.

Preferably, the PCR amplification employs at least one
20 primer pair comprising a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

Aspergillus fumigatus; SEQ ID Nos 67 and 68 for SEQ ID No. 1; SEQ ID Nos 69 and 70 for SEQ ID No. 4; and SEQ ID Nos
25 71 and 72 for SEQ ID No. 7.

Candida albicans; SEQ ID Nos 73 and 74 for SEQ ID No. 11.

Magnaporthe grisea; SEQ ID Nos 75 and 76 for SEQ ID No. 20.

30 Preferably, said detecting comprises subjecting the amplified DNA to size analysis, preferably, electrophoresis and, preferably, comparing the results to a positive control and, preferably, a negative control.

Said detecting may also comprise sequencing of the amplified DNA to demonstrate the correct sequence.

Preferably, said detecting of the presence in the said
5 sample of a protein comprises use of a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody directed to part or all of the protein of the invention.

According to a further aspect of the present invention,
10 there is provided a recombinant DNA molecule or vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention.

The recombinant DNA molecule or vector may comprise an expression cassette. Preferably, the recombinant DNA
15 molecule or vector comprises an expression vector. Preferably, the polynucleotide sequence is operatively linked to an expression control sequence. A suitable control sequence may comprise a promoter, an enhancer etc.

20 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a cell containing a polynucleotide, recombinant DNA molecule or vector of the invention.

The cell may be transformed or transfected with the
25 polynucleotide, recombinant DNA molecule or vector by suitable means. Preferably, the cell produces a recombinant protein of the invention.

The invention also provides an organism which is
30 transgenic for the polynucleotide of the invention (whose cells may be the same as the cells of the invention mentioned herein). Such an organism is typically a fungus, such as any genera or species of fungus mentioned

herein. The organism may be microorganism, such as a bacterium, virus or yeast. The organism may be a plant, animal (including birds and mammals), such as any of the animals mentioned herein.

5

The organism may be produced by introduction of the polynucleotide of the invention into a cell of the organism, and in the case of a multicellular organism allowing the cell to grow into a whole organism.

10

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a cell in which a native polynucleotide or protein of the invention protein is non-functional and/or inhibited. The cell may be of, or present in, a multicellular organism.

15

The cell may be a mutant cell. The cell is typically a fungal cell, such as of any genera or species of fungus mentioned herein. A preferred means of generating the cell is to modify the polynucleotide of the invention, such that the polynucleotide is non-functional. This modification may be to cause a mutation, which disrupts the expression or function of a gene product. Such mutations may be to the nucleic acid sequences that act as 5' or 3' regulatory sequences for the polynucleotide, or may be a mutation introduced into the coding sequence of the polynucleotide. Functional deletion of the polynucleotide may be, for example, by mutation of the polynucleotide in the form of nucleotide substitution, addition or, preferably, nucleotide deletion.

20
25
30

The polynucleotide may be made non-functional and/or inhibited by:

- (i) shifting the reading frame of the coding sequence of the polynucleotide;
- (ii) adding, substituting or deleting amino acids in the protein encoded by the polynucleotide; or
- 5 (iii) partially or entirely deleting the DNA coding for the polynucleotide and/or the upstream and downstream regulatory sequences associated with the polynucleotide.
- (iv) inserting DNA into the coding or non-coding regions.

10

A preferred means of introducing a mutation into a polynucleotide is to utilize molecular biology techniques specifically to target the polynucleotide which is to be mutated. Mutations may be induced using a DNA molecule. A
15 most preferred means of introducing a mutation is to use a DNA molecule that has been especially prepared such that homologous recombination occurs between the target polynucleotide and the DNA molecule. When this is the case, the DNA molecule, which may be double stranded, may
20 contain base sequences similar or identical to the target polynucleotide to allow the DNA molecule to hybridize to (and subsequently recombine with) the target.

It is also possible to provide a cell in which the
25 polynucleotide is non-functional and/or inhibited without introducing a mutation into the gene or its regulatory regions. This may be done by using specific inhibitors. Examples of such inhibitors include agents that prevent transcription of the polynucleotide, or prevent translation, expression or disrupt post-translational modification.
30 Alternatively, the inhibitor may be an agent that increases degradation of the gene product (e.g. a specific proteolytic enzyme). Equally, the inhibitor may be an agent which

prevents the polynucleotide product from functioning, such as neutralizing antibodies (for instance an anti-2031 OR antibody). The inhibitor may also be an antisense oligonucleotide, or any synthetic chemical capable of
5 inhibiting expression of the gene or the stability and/or function of the protein. The inhibitor may also be a protein which interacts with the 2031 OR to prevent its function. The inhibitor may also be an RNA molecule which causes inhibition by RNA interference. In one embodiment the antisense
10 polynucleotide or RNA molecule which causes RNA interference are examples of polynucleotides of the invention.

According to a further aspect, there is provided an antibody exhibiting immunospecificity for a protein of the
15 invention. The antibody may be used as a diagnostic reagent.

The antibody may be monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be raised in mouse, rat, rabbit, chicken, turkey, horse, goat
20 or donkey. The antibody may be raised against one or all of the proteins together, or may be raised against proteolytic or recombinant fragments.

For the purposes of this invention, the term "antibody",
25 unless specified to the contrary, includes fragments which bind a protein of the invention. Such fragments include Fv, F(ab') and F(ab')₂ fragments, as well as single chain antibodies. Furthermore, the antibodies and fragment thereof may be chimeric antibodies, CDR-grafted antibodies
30 or humanised antibodies.

Administration

The formulation of any of the therapeutic substances (e.g. proteins, polynucleotides or modulators) mentioned herein will depend upon factors such as the nature of the substance and the condition to be treated. Any such substance may be administered in a variety of dosage forms. It may be administered orally (e.g. as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules), parenterally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly, intrasternally, transdermally or by infusion techniques. The substance may also be administered as suppositories. A physician will be able to determine the required route of administration for each particular patient.

Typically the substance is formulated for use with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The pharmaceutical carrier or diluent may be, for example, an isotonic solution. For example, solid oral forms may contain, together with the active compound, diluents, e.g. lactose, dextrose, saccharose, cellulose, corn starch or potato starch; lubricants, e.g. silica, talc, stearic acid, magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycols; binding agents; e.g. starches, arabic gums, gelatin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose or polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disaggregating agents, e.g. starch, alginic acid, alginates or sodium starch glycolate; effervescent mixtures; dyestuffs; sweeteners; wetting agents, such as lecithin, polysorbates, laurylsulphates; and, in general, non-toxic and pharmacologically inactive substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Such pharmaceutical preparations may be manufactured in known manner, for example, by means of mixing, granulating,

tableting, sugar-coating, or film coating processes.

Liquid dispersions for oral administration may be syrups, emulsions and suspensions. The syrups may contain as
5 carriers, for example, saccharose or saccharose with glycerine and/or mannitol and/or sorbitol. Suspensions and emulsions may contain as carrier, for example a natural gum, agar, sodium alginate, pectin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, or polyvinyl
10 alcohol. The suspensions or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain, together with the active compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and if desired, a suitable amount of lidocaine
15 hydrochloride.

Solutions for intravenous or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or preferably they may be in the form of sterile, aqueous, isotonic saline
20 solutions.

A therapeutically effective non-toxic amount of substance is administered. The dose may be determined according to various parameters, especially according to the substance
25 used; the age, weight and condition of the patient to be treated; the route of administration; and the required regimen. Again, a physician will be able to determine the required route of administration and dosage for any particular patient. A typical daily dose is from about
30 0.1 to 50 mg per kg, preferably from about 0.1mg/kg to 10mg/kg of body weight, according to the activity of the specific inhibitor, the age, weight and conditions of the subject to be treated, the type and severity of the

disease and the frequency and route of administration. Preferably, daily dosage levels are from 5 mg to 2 g.

Agricultural use

5

Modulators identified by the method of the invention may be administered to plants in order to prevent or treat fungal infections. The modulators are normally applied in the form of compositions together with one or more
10 agriculturally acceptable carriers or diluents and can be applied to the crop area or plant to be treated, simultaneously or in succession with further compounds.

The modulators of the invention can be applied together
15 with carriers, surfactants or application-promoting adjuvants customarily employed in the art of formulation. Suitable carriers and diluents correspond to substances ordinarily employed in formulation technology, e.g. natural or regenerated mineral substances, solvents,
20 dispersants, wetting agents, tackifiers, binders or fertilizers.

A preferred method of applying the modulators of the present invention or an agrochemical composition which
25 contains them is leaf application. The number of applications and the rate of application depend on the intensity of infection by the fungus. However, the active ingredients can also penetrate the plant through the roots via the soil (systemic action) by impregnating the locus
30 of the plant with a liquid composition, or by applying the compounds in solid form to the soil, e.g. in granular form (soil application). The active ingredients may also be applied to seeds (coating) by impregnating the seeds

either with a liquid formulation containing active ingredients, or coating them with a solid formulation. In special cases, further types of application are also possible, for example, selective treatment of the plant
5 stems or buds.

The active ingredients are used in unmodified form or, preferably, together with the adjuvants conventionally employed in the art of formulation, and are therefore
10 formulated in known manner to emulsifiable concentrates, coatable pastes, directly sprayable or dilutable solutions, dilute emulsions, wettable powders, soluble powders, dusts, granulates, and also encapsulations, for example, in polymer substances. Like the nature of the
15 compositions, the methods of application, such as spraying, atomizing, dusting, scattering or pouring, are chosen in accordance with the intended objectives and the prevailing circumstances. Advantageous rates of application are normally from 50g to 5kg of active
20 ingredient (a.i.) per hectare ("ha", approximately 2.471 acres), preferably from 100g to 2kg a.i./ha, most preferably from 200g to 500g a.i./ha.

The formulations, compositions or preparations containing
25 the active ingredients and, where appropriate, a solid or liquid adjuvant, are prepared in known manner, for example by homogeneously mixing and/or grinding active ingredients with extenders, for example solvents, solid carriers and, where appropriate, surface-active compounds (surfactants).

30

Suitable solvents include aromatic hydrocarbons, preferably the fractions having 8 to 12 carbon atoms, for example, xylene mixtures or substituted naphthalenes,

phthalates such as dibutyl phthalate or dioctyl phthalate, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane or paraffins, alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters, such as ethanol, ethylene glycol, monomethyl or monoethyl ether, ketones such as cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethyl formamide, as well as epoxidized vegetable oils such as epoxidized coconut oil or soybean oil; or water.

10 The solid carriers used e.g. for dusts and dispersible powders, are normally natural mineral fillers such as calcite, talcum, kaolin, montmorillonite or attapulgite. In order to improve the physical properties it is also possible to add highly dispersed silicic acid or highly dispersed absorbent polymers. Suitable granulated adsorptive carriers are porous types, for example pumice, broken brick, sepiolite or bentonite; and suitable nonsorbent carriers are materials such as calcite or sand. In addition, a great number of pregranulated materials of inorganic or organic nature can be used, e.g. especially dolomite or pulverized plant residues.

Depending on the nature of the active ingredient to be used in the formulation, suitable surface-active compounds are nonionic, cationic and/or anionic surfactants having good emulsifying, dispersing and wetting properties. The term "surfactants" will also be understood as comprising mixtures of surfactants.

30 Suitable anionic surfactants can be both water-soluble soaps and water-soluble synthetic surface-active compounds. Suitable soaps are the alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts or unsubstituted or substituted

ammonium salts of higher fatty acids (chains of 10 to 22 carbon atoms), for example the sodium or potassium salts of oleic or stearic acid, or of natural fatty acid mixtures which can be obtained for example from coconut oil or tallow oil. The fatty acid methyltaurin salts may also be used.

More frequently, however, so-called synthetic surfactants are used, especially fatty sulfonates, fatty sulfates, sulfonated benzimidazole derivatives or alkylarylsulfonates. The fatty sulfonates or sulfates are usually in the form of alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts or unsubstituted or substituted ammoniums salts and have a 8 to 22 carbon alkyl radical which also includes the alkyl moiety of alkyl radicals, for example, the sodium or calcium salt of lignonsulfonic acid, of dodecylsulfate or of a mixture of fatty alcohol sulfates obtained from natural fatty acids. These compounds also comprise the salts of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids of fatty alcohol/ethylene oxide adducts. The sulfonated benzimidazole derivatives preferably contain 2 sulfonic acid groups and one fatty acid radical containing 8 to 22 carbon atoms. Examples of alkylarylsulfonates are the sodium, calcium or triethanolamine salts of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, or of a naphthalenesulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensation product. Also suitable are corresponding phosphates, e.g. salts of the phosphoric acid ester of an adduct of p-nonylphenol with 4 to 14 moles of ethylene oxide.

Non-ionic surfactants are preferably polyglycol ether derivatives of aliphatic or cycloaliphatic alcohols, or

saturated or unsaturated fatty acids and alkylphenols, said derivatives containing 3 to 30 glycol ether groups and 8 to 20 carbon atoms in the (aliphatic) hydrocarbon moiety and 6 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety of the
5 alkylphenols.

Further suitable non-ionic surfactants are the water-soluble adducts of polyethylene oxide with polypropylene glycol, ethylenediamine propylene glycol and
10 alkylpolypropylene glycol containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain, which adducts contain 20 to 250 ethylene glycol ether groups and 10 to 100 propylene glycol ether groups. These compounds usually contain 1 to 5 ethylene glycol units per propylene glycol unit.

15

Representative examples of non-ionic surfactants are nonylphenolpolyethoxyethanols, castor oil polyglycol ethers, polypropylene/polyethylene oxide adducts, tributylphenoxypropoxyethanol, polyethylene glycol and
20 octylphenoxyethoxyethanol. Fatty acid esters of polyoxyethylene sorbitan and polyoxyethylene sorbitan trioleate are also suitable non-ionic surfactants.

Cationic surfactants are preferably quaternary ammonium
25 salts which have, as N-substituent, at least one C₈-C₂₂ alkyl radical and, as further substituents, lower unsubstituted or halogenated alkyl, benzyl or lower hydroxyalkyl radicals. The salts are preferably in the form of halides, methylsulfates or ethylsulfates, e.g.
30 stearyltrimethylammonium chloride or benzyldi(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide.

The surfactants customarily employed in the art of

formulation are described, for example, in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual", MC Publishing Corp. Ringwood, New Jersey, 1979, and Sisely and Wood, "Encyclopaedia of Surface Active Agents," Chemical
5 Publishing Co., Inc. New York, 1980.

The agrochemical compositions usually contain from about 0.1 to about 99% preferably about 0.1 to about 95%, and most preferably from about 3 to about 90% of the active
10 ingredient, from about 1 to about 99.9%, preferably from about 1 to 99%, and most preferably from about 5 to about 95% of a solid or liquid adjuvant, and from about 0 to about 25%, preferably about 0.1 to about 25%, and most preferably from about 0.1 to about 20% of a surfactant.
15 Whereas commercial products are preferably formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations.

All of the features described herein may be combined with
20 any of the above aspects, in any combination.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-
25

Figure 1 illustrates a multiple sequence alignment of amino acid sequences corresponding to fungal and bacterial 2031 and OYE family oxidoreductases;

30 Figure 2 illustrates a multiple sequence alignment of nucleic acid sequences corresponding to fungal 2031 and family oxidoreductases;

Figure 3A illustrates the expression of recombinant 2031 OR; B shows purified recombinant 2031 OR.

Figure 4. Phylogenetic tree showing relationships between
 5 *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR and similar proteins. This demonstrates a 2031 OR clade, which can be distinguished from the OYE proteins;

Figure 5 illustrates reduction of a range of substrates by
 10 recombinant 2031 OR.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Identification of an essential gene in
 15 *Aspergillus fumigatus*

An essential region of the *A. fumigatus* genome was identified using the mycobank technology as described in patent WO00177295A1 with the following modifications:

20

Re-haploidisation (section 1.6):

P24 lines 11-18: Conidia (*A. fumigatus*) were collected from a stable diploid transformant colony and approximately 3×10^4 spores were used to inoculate 1 ml of
 25 SAB broth containing 1mg/ml FPA. This culture was incubated with shaking (200 rpm) at 37°C for 20 hours. 100µl of the culture was spread onto complete media containing 0.2 mg/ml FPA and incubated at 37 °C for 3 days or until rapidly growing sectors emerged. Conidia
 30 were collected from each sector and plated onto nitrate, nitrite and hypoxanthine media and the nitrogen utilisation profiles of the resulting conidia assessed. Colonies with the nitrogen utilisation profiles of the

parental strains indicated breakdown of the diploid to a haploid. 44 haploid sectors were isolated from transformant 2031. None of the haploids isolated were hygromycin resistant indicating the insertion of the *hph* gene into a portion of the genome required for function.

Transformation (section 1.7):

P25 line 9: Plasmid pAN7-1 linearised with HindIII was used as the transforming vector. PAN7-1 carries the *hph* gene which confers hygromycin resistance.

P25 lines 17-20: 1 ml of cold YED was added to the cuvette and incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. Aliquots were spread on selective agar (complete media with 250 µg/ml hygromycin). Colonies growing on selective media were deemed putative transformants.

The point of insertion was identified using the plasmid rescue method outlined on page 31 lines 5-17. The insertion site was confirmed by employing PCR: Using the sequence obtained from plasmid rescue data a primer was designed within the sequence of pAN7-1 and a complementary primer was designed within the predicted sequence near the point of insertion. Genomic DNA isolated from the diploid 2031 was used as a template.

The resulting DNA sequence (experiment 2031, with 175 bases of upstream pAN7.1 sequence removed) corresponds to the gDNA sequence immediately downstream of the insertion site and is given as SEQ ID No. 45.

30

Example 2. Characterisation of the essential gene

2.1 Genome analysis

The TIGR *A. fumigatus* database (www.TIGR.org) was searched (blastn) with the sequence SEQ ID No. 45, identified in
 5 Example 1 above, and a match to contig 4798 (Eval 4.6e-148) was identified. The appropriate region of the contig sequence was down-loaded from www.tigr.org and gene predictions carried out using Genscan (genes.mit.edu/GENSCAN.html; Settings; organism =
 10 vertebrate; Suboptimal exon cutoff = 1.00).

The *ab initio* prediction of genes from genomes is known to be an inaccurate process (Burset, M. and Guigó, 1996, Genomics, 34, 353-367) and this is particularly so when
 15 the programs used have not been specifically trained for the genome under examination (as is the case here). It is therefore necessary to carefully examine the predictions, to compare any predicted genes with any homologous proteins, and to exploit the operative's knowledge of
 20 fungal gene structure, and thus to arrive at an informed prediction. The predicted genes were therefore compared with similar sequences using blastp (<http://blast.genome.ad.jp/>), the multiple alignment program ClustalX (Thompson et al., 1997, Nucleic Acids Research,
 25 24:4876-4882), and the alignment editor/ viewer Align (<http://www.gwdg.de/~dhepper/download/>; Hepperle, D., 2001: Multicolor Sequence Alignment Editor. Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, 16775 Stechlin, Germany). Gene structures were visualised and modified
 30 using Artemis (<http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/Artemis/>; Rutherford et al., 2000, Bioinformatics 16, 944-945).

The gene adjacent to the insertion site corresponded to bases 299-469 (exon 1) and bases 520-1618 (exon 2) of the genomic sequence given as SEQ ID No. 1. The protein sequence for the gene is given as SEQ ID No. 3. The
 5 insertion site was 735 bases upstream of the 5' ATG start of the gene.

Searches of the protein databases at <http://blast.genome.ad.jp/> showed that protein SEQ ID No.
 10 3 is a member of the NADH-dependent flavin oxidoreductase family. This protein is henceforth referred to as 2031 oxidoreductase (2031 OR; having come from mycobank experiment 2031). Other 2031 OR-like proteins were also identified (see Example 4.1). The NADH-dependent flavin
 15 oxidoreductase family also includes Old Yellow Enzyme (OYE), from *S. cerevisiae* and other fungi, although 2031 ORs can be distinguished from OYEs.

Referring to Figures 1, there is shown a multiple
 20 alignment of the 2031 OR amino acid sequence from *A. fumigatus* along with related ORs from other fungi and bacteria (see also Example 4). Regions 1-11 refer to amino acids conserved between ORs.

25 Fungal 2031 ORs are given by: SEQ ID Nos. 3, 6 and 8, *A. fumigatus*; SEQ ID No. 10, *A. nidulans*; SEQ ID Nos. 12 and 14, *C. albicans*; SEQ ID Nos. 16 and 19, *N. crassa*; SEQ ID Nos 22 and 44, *M. grisea*; SEQ ID No. 24, (NP_595868), *S. pombe*; SEQ ID No. 27, *C. trifolii*; SEQ ID Nos. 30, 33 and
 30 35, *F. sporotrichioides*; SEQ ID Nos. 38 and 83, *F. graminearum*; SEQ ID Nos. 40 and 42, *M. graminicola*; SEQ ID No. 85, *U. maydis*.

Bacterial ORs resembling 2031 are: T44612 (*Pseudomonas putida*); NP_625402 (*Streptomyces coelicolor*); NP_295913 (*Deinococcus radiodurans*); AF320254 (*Azoarcus evansii*).

- 5 Fungal ORs similar to the Old Yellow Enzyme family (originally identified in *S. cerevisiae*): Af4875 and Af4961, *A. fumigatus*; Ca2460 and A36990, *C. albicans*; Nc4452, *N. crassa*; OYE1, OYE2 and OYE3, *S. cerevisiae*; .
- 10 Details of the sequence searches that identified the ORs other than SEQ ID No. 3, and methods for the construction of multiple alignments are given in Example 4 hereinafter.

Referring to Figure 2, there is shown a multiple alignment
15 of the nucleotide sequence of 2031 OR from *A. fumigatus* along with related 2031 ORs from other fungi and bacteria (see also Example 4). Regions 1-11 refer to amino acids conserved between 2031 ORs at the amino acid level.

Fungal 2031 ORs are given by SEQ ID No.: SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2,
20 4, 5, and 7, *A. fumigatus*; SEQ ID No. 9, *A. nidulans*; SEQ ID Nos. 11 and 13, *C. albicans*; SEQ ID Nos. 15, 17 and 18, *N. crassa*; SEQ ID Nos. 20, 21 and 43, *M. grisea*; SEQ ID No. 23 (NP_595868), *S. pombe*; SEQ ID Nos. 25 and 26, *C. trifolii*; SEQ ID Nos. 28, 29, 31, 32 and 34, *F. sporotrichioides*;
25 *graminearum*; SEQ ID Nos. 36, 37 and 82, *F. graminearum*; SEQ ID Nos. 39 and 41, *M. graminicola*; SEQ ID No. 84, *U. maydis*.

Details of the sequence searches that identified the ORs, and methods for the construction of multiple alignments
30 are given in Example 41 hereinafter.

2.2 Genomic Sequencing of Genes

Following the above bioinformatic analyses, the genomic sequences of 2031 OR was experimentally determined.

5 2.2.1 Bacterial and Fungal Strains

For bacterial cloning, *E. coli* strains Top10 (Invitrogen) and select96 (Promega) were used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

- 10 *A. fumigatus* clinical isolate AF293 (ref. No. NCPF7367; available to the public from the NCPF repository; Bristol, U.K.); the CBS repository (Belgium) or from Dr. David Denning's clinical isolate culture collection, Hope Hospital, Salford. U.K.) is the preferred strain according
15 to the present invention. AF293 was isolated in 1993 from the lung biopsy of a patient with invasive aspergillosis and aplastic anaemia. It was donated by Shrewsbury PHLS.

2.2.2 Purification of *A. fumigatus* genomic DNA

- 20 To obtain mycelial material for genomic DNA isolation, approximately 10^7 *A. fumigatus* conidia were inoculated in 50 ml of Vogel's minimal medium and incubated with shaking at 200 rpm until late exponential phase (18-24 h) at 37°C. Mycelium was dried down onto Whatmann 54 paper using a
25 Buckner funnel and a side-arm flask attached to a vacuum pump and washed with PBS/Tween. At this point, the mycelium could be freeze-dried for extraction at a later date.

- 30 The mycelium (fresh or freeze dried) was ground to a powder using liquid nitrogen in a -20°C cooled mortar. The ground biomass was transferred to 50 ml tubes on ice up to the 10 ml mark. An equal volume of extraction buffer (0.7

M NaCl; 0.1 M Na₂SO₃; 0.1 M Tris-HCl pH 7.5; 0.05 M EDTA; 1%(w/v) SDS; pre-warmed to 65°C) was then added to each tube, mixed thoroughly with a pipette tip and incubated at 65°C for 20 minutes in a water bath. A volume of
5 chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1) equivalent to the volume of the original biomass was then added to each tube, tubes were mixed thoroughly and incubated on ice for 30 min. Tubes were then centrifuged at 3,500 x g for 30 min and the aqueous phase carefully transferred to fresh 50 ml
10 tubes without disturbing the interface.

An equal volume of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1) was added, the tubes vortexed and incubated on ice for 15 minutes. Tubes were then spun at 3,500 x g for 15 minutes.
15 After this spin, if large amounts of precipitate were still present, the supernatant was removed and the chloroform:isoamyl alcohol step repeated. The supernatant was removed and placed in clean sterile Oak Ridge tubes. An equal volume of isopropanol was added and mixed gently.
20 Tubes were incubated at room temperature for at least 15 minutes. Tubes were then centrifuged at 3,030 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C to pellet the DNA. The supernatant was removed and the pellet allowed to air dry for 10-25 minutes. The pellet was suspended in 2 ml sterile water. 1
25 ml of 7.5 M ammonium acetate was added, mixed and incubated on ice for 1 hour. Tubes were centrifuged at 12,000 x g for 30 min, the supernatants transferred to a fresh tube and 0.54 volumes of isopropanol were added, mixed and incubated at room temperature for at least 15
30 minutes. Tubes were then centrifuged at 5,930 x g for 10 min, the supernatant was removed and the pellet washed in 1 ml of 70% ethanol. Tubes were centrifuged at 5,930 x g for 10 min and all the ethanol was removed. The pellet was

air dried for 20-30 minutes at room temperature and suspended in 0.5-1.0 ml of TE (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5; 1mM EDTA) Finally, the DNA was treated with RNase A (5 µl of 1mg/ml stock).

5

2.2.3 PCR Reactions

Primers were designed to the upstream and downstream regions of the *A. fumigatus* AF293 2031 OR; cloning primer pair SEQ ID Nos. 46 (Ox9_for) and 47 (Ox10_rev). The

10 following reagents and conditions were used:

PCR Master Mix

	10x high fidelity PCR buffer	5 µl
	dNTP (clontech: 10mM)	1 µl
15	nH ₂ O	39 µl
	Pfu Ultra Polymerase (2.5U/µl)	1 µl
	Forward primer (Ox9_for: 10 pmol/µl stock)	1 µl
	Reverse primer (Ox10_rev: 10 pmol/µl stock)	1 µl
	gDNA (1:30 dilution of stock)	2 µl

20

PCR Cycle

- 1) 95° C 2 min
- 2) 95° C 30 sec
- 3) 54° C 30 sec
- 25 4) 72° C 2 min
- 5) 72° C 10 min
- 6) 8° C Hold

40 cycles of steps 2-4 were carried out and the PCR
30 products were run on a gel. The product band (1.9kb) was excised from the gel and purified using Qiagen's QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen Ltd, Boundary Court, Gatwick

Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9AX, UK) according to the manufacturers instructions and eluted into 30 µl of sterile water (BDH molecular biology grade/filter sterile).

5

2.2.4 Genomic DNA Cloning and Sequencing

Since the gDNA was amplified using Pfu ultra polymerase which produces blunt ends it was necessary to add 'A' overhangs before ligating in to pGEM Teasy. 12.5 µl of purified PCR product was incubated with 12.5 µl 2x PCR Reddy Mix (ABGene) 12.5 µl at 70° C for 30 minutes. The sample was then purified using Qigen Qiaquick gel extraction kit and eluted in 30 µl of molecular biology grade water.

15

The PCR product was then ligated into pGEM-Teasy (Promega) using the following ligation mixture:

2x Buffer	5 µl
20 pGEM Teasy	1 µl
PCR product	3 µl
T4 DNA Ligase	1 µl

The reaction was incubated over-night at 4° C.

25

2 µl of the ligation mix were then added to Select 96 cells (Promega) and incubated for 20 min on ice. Cells were then heat shocked at 42° C for 45 secs and placed back on ice. 250 ml of room temp. SOC medium was then added and the cells incubated for 1 hour at 37° C, with shaking at 220 rpm. 50 and 200 µl amounts were then plated

30

on to LB agar plates containing ampicillin (100 µg/ml), 50 µl X-gal (4%) and 10 µl IPTG (100 mM) and incubated over night at 37° C.

- 5 Individual white colonies were picked from each transformation inoculated into LB with ampicillin (100 µg/ml) and incubated over-night at 37° C, with shaking at 220 rpm. Plasmid DNA was extracted using Qiagen miniprep kit according to the manufacturers instructions. 1 µl of
- 10 plasmid DNA was digested with EcoRI for 1 hour at 37° C. Fragment sizes are calculated to be 3Kb and 1.6Kb for gDNA and 3Kb and 1.2 Kb for cDNA. Clones showing the correct restriction digest pattern were sequenced at MWG Biotech UK Ltd, Waterside House, Peartree Bridge, Milton Keynes,
- 15 MK6 3BY. The experimentally determined sequence of 2031 OR was identical in the coding regions to that identified by bioinformatic analyses (Example 2).

Example 3. cDNA sequencing and RACE for 2031 OR

- 20 The internal sequence of the 2031 OR message was experimentally determined by cloning and sequencing cDNA, and the 5' and 3' ends of the gene were determined by RACE (Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends).

25 3.1 cDNA cloning and sequencing

3.1.1 Preparation of *A. fumigatus* RNA and cDNA

- Fungal cultures were prepared as described in Example 2.2.2. Cultures were harvested by filtration, then washed twice with DEPC-treated water and transferred to a 50ml
- 30 Falcon tube. Samples were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until required.

To prepare RNA, fungal samples were ground to a fine powder under liquid nitrogen. RNA was then extracted using the Qiagen RNeasy Plant Mini Kit following the protocol for isolation of total RNA from filamentous fungi in the RNeasy Mini Handbook (06/2001, Pages 75-78, http://www.qiagen.com/literature/handbooks/rna/rnamini/1016272HBRNY_062001WW.pdf). The following modifications were used: At step 3, RLC was used as the lysis buffer of choice; At step 7, the Rneasy column was incubated for 5 min at room temperature after addition of RW1; The optional step 9a was carried out; At step 10, 30µl RNase-free water was added, the samples incubated for 10 min at room temperature, and then centrifuged; At step 11, the elution step was repeated to give a total volume of 60 µl RNA.

DNA contamination was removed from the RNA by the addition of Dnase, using 2 µl DNase per µg RNA, in the presence of 10X DNase buffer and incubating at 37°C for 2h. DNase-treated RNA was cleaned up using the RNeasy Plant Mini Kit following the RNeasy Mini Protocol for RNA Cleanup (RNeasy Mini Handbook 06/2001, pages 79-81).

To synthesise cDNA from the above RNA the following reaction mixture was prepared: 100ng-1µg of DNA-free RNA, 3µl oligo (dT) (100 ng/µl), and DEPC-treated water to a total volume of 42 µl. Samples were incubated in a heat block at 65°C for 5 min after which they were allowed to cool slowly to room temperature. Then 2µl Ultrapure dNTPs, 1µl reverse transcriptase (Stratascript) and 5µl 10X reverse transcriptase reaction buffer (Stratascript) were

added. Samples were incubated at 42°C for 1h, denatured at 90°C for 5 min and then cooled on ice.

3.1.2 Production of cDNA constructs

- 5 PCR was carried out using the cDNA above to generate cDNA fragments using the primer pair SEQ ID No. 48 (Ox1_for) and SEQ ID No. 49 (Ox3_rev). PCR reactions were carried out using the following reagents and conditions:

10 PCR Master Mix

10x high fidelity PCR buffer	5 µl
dNTP (clontech: 10mM)	1 µl
MgSO ₄ (50 mM)	2 µl
nH ₂ O	37.8 µl

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 15 | Platinum TAQ Polymerase (5U/µl) | 0.2 µl |
| | Forward primer (Ox1_for: 10 pmol/µl stock) | 1 µl |
| | Reverse primer (Ox3_rev: 10 pmol/µl stock) | 1 µl |
| | cDNA | 2 µl |

20 PCR Cycle

- | | | |
|----|----------|--------|
| | 1) 94° C | 5 min |
| | 2) 94° C | 30 sec |
| | 3) 53° C | 30 sec |
| | 4) 68° C | 90 sec |
| 25 | 5) 68° C | 10 min |
| | 6) 8° C | Pause |

- Cycles 2-4 were run 40 times in total. The amplicon was 1269 bp. The PCR products were purified using Qiagen's
- 30 QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen Ltd, Boundary Court, Gatwick Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9AX, UK)

according to the manufacturers instructions. The purified PCR products were examined on agarose gels.

5 PCR products were ligated into pGEM-Teasy, used to transform Select 96 cells, and sequenced as described in 2.2.4 above. The cDNA sequence obtained is given as bases 115 - 1385 of SEQ ID No. 2.

3.2 RACE

10 To determine the 5' and 3' ends of the genes, RACE (Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends) was carried out, using the GeneRacer™ Kit (Invitrogen; cat. No. L1502-01), essentially as per manufacturers instructions.

15 3.2.1 Preparation of RNA

A. *fumigatus* biomass was prepared as described in 2.2.2. RNA was prepared using the FastRNA kit (QBIogene) following the manufacturer's instructions (Revision 6030-999-1J05) with the following amendments: At step 1 40 mg
20 of biomass was used per extraction; At step 2, samples were processed for 20 seconds at speed 5, incubated on ice for 3 minutes, and processed again for 20 seconds at speed 5; At step 3 samples were centrifuged for 5 minutes; At step 5, 500 µl DIPS were added, mixed, and incubated at
25 room temperature for 2 minutes. Samples were mixed again and incubated for a further 2 minutes; At step 6 two washes in 250 µl SEWS were carried out; At step 7, the pellet was dissolved in 50 µl SAFE buffer.

30 3.2.2 RACE

1 µg total RNA prepared as described above was de-phosphorylated in a 10 µl reaction using 10 units of calf

intestinal phosphate (CIP), 1 μ l 10X CIP buffer and 40U RNaseOut™ (made up to 10 μ l in DEPC water) at 50°C for 1 hour. Samples were then made up to 100 μ l with DEPC water and the RNA extracted with 100 μ l (25:24:1) phenol:chloroform: isoamyl alcohol. RNA was then precipitated by the addition of 2 μ l mussel glycogen (10mg/ml), 10 μ l 3M sodium acetate, pH 5.2 and 220 μ l 95% ethanol and the sample frozen on dry ice for 10 minutes. RNA was pelleted by centrifugation at 14,500 rpm for 20 minutes at 4°C, washed with 70% ethanol, air dried and re-suspended in 8 μ l DEPC water.

De-phosphorylated RNA (7 μ l) was de-capped in a 10 μ l reaction with 0.5 U tobacco acid pyrophosphatase (TAP), 1 μ l 10x TAP buffer and 40U RNaseOut™ for 1 hour at 37°C. RNA was extracted with phenol:chloroform and precipitated as above, and then re-suspended in 7 μ l DEPC-treated water.

De-phosphorylated, de-capped RNA (7 μ l) was added to the pre-aliquoted GeneRacer™ RNA Oligo (0.25 μ g) and incubated at 65°C for 5 minutes. A 10 μ l ligation reaction was then set up by the addition of 1 μ l 10x ligase buffer, 1 μ l 10mM ATP, 40U RNaseOut™ and 5U T4 RNA ligase and incubated at 37°C for 1 hour. RNA was extracted and precipitated as described previously and re-suspended in 11 μ l DEPC-treated water.

First-strand cDNA was prepared by the addition of 1 μ l GeneRacer™ Oligo dT primer and 1 μ l dNTP mix (10mM each) to 10 μ l ligated RNA and incubated at 65°C for 5 minutes. The following reagents were added to the 12 μ l ligated RNA

and primer mix; 4 μ l 5x first strand buffer, 2 μ l 0.1M DTT, 1 μ l RNaseOut™ and 1 μ l SuperScript™ II RT (200U/ μ l) and incubated first at 42°C for 50 minutes and then, to stop the reaction, at 70°C for 15 minutes. 2U RNase H was
5 added to the reaction mix and incubated at 37°C for 20 minutes.

To amplify the 5' cDNA ends a 50 μ l PCR reaction was set up using 1 μ l of the RACE-ready cDNA prepared above, 1 μ l
10 GeneRacer™ 5' primer, 1 μ l reverse gene-specific primer (SEQ ID No. 50; Ox6race_rev: 5 pmol/ μ l stock), 1 μ l dNTP solution (10mM each), 2 μ l 50 mM MgSO₄, 5 μ l High Fidelity PCR buffer, 0.5 μ l Platinum® Taq DNA Polymerase High Fidelity (5 U/ μ l) and 38.5 μ l sterile water. Cycling
15 parameters are given in Table II below.

A second, nested PCR stage was then set up using 1 μ l of the RACE cDNA from the first stage above, 1 μ l Nested 5' primer (supplied with kit), 1 μ l reverse gene-specific
20 primer (SEQ ID No. 50; Ox6race_rev: 5 pmol/ μ l stock), 1 μ l dNTP solution (10 mM each), 2 μ l 50 mM MgSO₄, 5 μ l High Fidelity PCR buffer, 0.5 μ l Platinum® Taq DNA Polymerase High Fidelity (5 U/ μ l) and 38.5 μ l sterile water. Cycling parameters are given in Table II below.

25

To amplify 3' ends a 50 μ l PCR reaction was set up using 1 μ l of the RACE-ready cDNA prepared above, 1 μ l GeneRacer™ 3' primer (10 μ M), 1 μ l forward gene-specific primer (SEQ ID No. 51; Ox7race_for: 5 pmol/ μ l stock), 1 μ l dNTP
30 solution (10 mM each), 2 μ l 50 mM MgSO₄, 5 μ l High Fidelity PCR buffer, 0.5 μ l Platinum® Taq DNA Polymerase

High Fidelity (5 U/ μ l) and 38.5 μ l sterile water. Cycling parameters are given in Table II below:

A second, nested PCR stage was then set up using 1 μ l of the 3' RACE cDNA from the first stage above, 1 μ l Nested 3' primer (supplied with kit), 1 μ l reverse gene-specific primer (SEQ ID No. 52; Ox8race_for: 5 pmol/ μ l stock), 1 μ l dNTP solution (10mM each), 2 μ l 50 mM MgSO₄, 5 μ l High Fidelity PCR buffer, 0.5 μ l Platinum® Taq DNA Polymerase High Fidelity (5U/ μ l) and 38.5 μ l sterile water. Cycling parameters are given in Table II below.

Table II. Cycling parameters for 5' and 3'RACE

5' and 3' RACE			Nested PCR		
94 °C	2min	1 cycle	94° C	2 min	1 cycle
94 °C	30s	5 cycles	94° C	30 sec	25 cycles
72 °C	1min		67° C	30 sec	
			68° C	1 min	
94 °C	30s	5 cycles			
70 °C	1min		68° C	10 min	1 cycle
94 °C	30s	25 cycles	8° C	Hold	
64 °C	30s				
68 °C	1min				
68 °C	10min	1 cycle			
8 °C	Hold				

5' and 3' RACE confirmed the predicted 5' ATG and 3' stop codon as well as giving the 5' and 3' untranslated regions shown as bases 1-114 and 1385 - 1921 of SEQ ID No. 2. The coding sequence for 2031 OR thus determined was identical to that given as bases 299-469 and 520-1618 of the gDNA gien as SEQ ID No. 1..

10 Example 4. Identification of other fungal 2031 ORs and related genes

Homologs of *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR were identified in other fungi and bacteria by means of bioinformatics analysis. Sequences identified by bioinformatics can be used to design primers which in turn can be used in PCR to generate DNA coding for the 2031 OR homolog.

Alternatively, degenerate PCR can be used to obtain sequence for novel genes, which can then be used to generate probes for screening cDNA or genomic libraries of the organism of interest to identify clones containing the 2031 OR homolog. As a further alternative, Southern blots using fragments of genes from one species as probes can be used to identify the presence of a homolog in the genome of a second species. The same probe can then be used to screen cDNA or genomic DNA libraries. Once clones corresponding to the novel genes have been identified they can be expressed for functional characterisation of the protein.

30

4.1 Identification of homologs by bioinformatics

Analysis of the 2031 OR protein sequence with PFAM (<http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/Pfam/>) identified this

as a member of the Oxidored FMN family (PF00724), E-value 3.6e-57. This includes the well-characterised "Old Yellow Enzyme" proteins of *S. cerevisiae* and other fungi.

- 5 Homologs of *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR sequence were identified by database searches (see Table III). Where necessary, matching contigs were down-loaded and genes predicted from genomic DNA by Genscan analysis, blast searches, alignment and visualisation with Artemis as described in Example 2.
- 10 Protein and nucleotide multiple alignments were generated for 2031 OR and related genes (Figures 1 and 2).

Protein and nucleic acid multiple alignments are generated by means of programs such as ClustalX (Thompson et al., 1994, Nucleic Acids Research, 22, 4673-4680; Thompson et al., 1997, Nucleic Acids Research, 24, 4876-4882;) and/or using manual alignment editors such as Align (<http://www.gwdg.de/~dhepper/download/>; Hepperle, D., 2001: Multicolor Sequence Alignment Editor. Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, 16775 Stechlin, Germany).

Table III: 2031 homologs identified by database searches

25

Contig/EST/ predicted gene	E-value ¹	SEQ ID No.			Species (details of search given in footnotes)
		EST/gDNA	CDNA ²	Protein	
4929	6.6e-81	4	5	6	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ³
4951	1.1e-68	7	-	8	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ³
4875	5.7e-13	-	-	-	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ³
4961	3.2e-10	-	-	-	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> ³
1.112	3e-33	9	-	10	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> ⁴
6-2431	2.6e-77	11	-	12	<i>Candida albicans</i> ⁵
6-2464	5.9e-50	13	-	14	<i>Candida albicans</i> ⁵

6-2460	5.8e-19	-	-	-	<i>Candida albicans</i> ⁵
A36990	1e-15	-	-	-	<i>Candida albicans</i> ⁶
NCU07452.1	7e-94	15	-	16	<i>Neurospora crassa</i> ⁷
NCU08900.1	2e-19	17	18	19	<i>Neurospora crassa</i> ⁷
NCU04452.1	2e-23	-	-	-	<i>Neurospora crassa</i> ⁷
MG04569.3	1e-106	20	21	22	<i>Magnaporthe grisea</i> ⁸
MG03823.3	8e-19	43	-	44	<i>Magnaporthe grisea</i> ⁸
NP_595868	1e-05	23	-	24	<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i> ⁹
OYE1	1e-15	-	-	-	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ⁹
OYE2	4.5e-19	-	-	-	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ⁹
OYE3	1.0e-16	-	-	-	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ⁹
FsCon[0063] (EST contig)	1e-82	28	29	30	<i>Fusarium sporotrichioides</i> ¹⁰
Gz15771741	5e-76	36	37	38	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> ¹⁰
Mg[0281] (EST contig)	2e-67	39		40	<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i> ¹⁰
CtCon[0249] (EST contig)	1e-55	25	26	27	<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i> ¹⁰
FsCon[0458] (EST contig)	1e-42	34		35	<i>Fusarium sporotrichioides</i> ¹⁰
FsCon[0237] (EST contig)	1e-40	31	32	33	<i>Fusarium sporotrichioides</i> ¹⁰
Mga0328f	3e-35	41		42	<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i> ¹⁰
T44612	1e-52	-	-	-	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> ¹¹
NP_625402	1e-79	-	-	-	<i>Streptomyces coelicolor</i> ¹¹
NP_295913	1e-78	-	-	-	<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> ¹¹
AF320254	5e-55	-	-	-	<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> ¹¹
FG00074.1		82	82	83	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> ¹²
Contig 1.2	1e-71	84	84	85	<i>Ustilago maydis</i> ¹³

¹E-values for blast scores refer to searches with 2031 OR protein unless specified otherwise in footnotes.

²A cDNA was generated in cases where either the gene contains multiple exons, or there are probable frame-shift errors from sequencing of the EST, or the EST given is the non-coding strand.

³Search of the *A. fumigatus* genome at <http://www.TIGR.org>

- (tblastn) with NP_595868.
- ⁴Search of *A. nidulans* genome held on local machine (tblastn).
- ⁵Search of the *C. albicans* genome at <http://www-sequence.stanford.edu/group/candida/> (blastp).
- ⁶Search of the non-redundant protein sequence database (nr) at <http://blast.genome.ad.jp> (blastp).
- ⁷Search of the *N. crassa* predicted proteins at <http://www.broad.mit.edu/annotation/fungi/neurospora/> (blastp).
- ⁸Search of the *M. grisea* predicted proteins at <http://www.broad.mit.edu/annotation/fungi/magnaporthe/> (blastp).
- ⁹Search of *S. cerevisiae* orf proteins (http://mips.gsf.de/cgi-bin/blast/blast_page?genus=yeast)
- ¹⁰Search of COGEME pathogenic fungal EST database at <http://cogeme.ex.ac.uk/blast.html> (tblastn, max E-val=0.1).
- ¹¹Search of NCBI non-redundant protein database on local machine with SEQ ID No. 1 (blastx). Only a selected set of hits against bacterial proteins are shown.
- ¹²Search of *F. graminearum* predicted proteins held on local machine (blastp).
- ¹³Search of *U. maydis* contigs held on local machine (tblastn).

To clarify the relationships between the 2031 OR, OYE and the hits identified from blast searches, phylogenetic analysis was carried out. The PHYLIP suite of programs was used (Felsenstein, Felsenstein, J., 2002. PHYLIP (Phylogeny Inference Package) version 3.6a3. Distributed by the author. Department of Genome Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle). The multiple alignment used for the analyses was essentially that given in Figure 1 with

partial sequences, gapped regions and unreliably aligned sections excluded. A distance matrix was generated using PROTDIST with the Jones-Taylor-Thornton model and the tree inferred using FITCH with global rearrangements and 10
5 jumbles of input order. 100 bootstrap replicates were generated using SEQBOOT, distance matrices generated using PROTDIST as above, trees inferred using NEIGHBOUR, and then bootstrap values and the consensus tree were calculated using CONSENSE. Trees were viewed using
10 TREEVIEW (Page, 1996 Page, R. D. M., 1996. TREEVIEW: An application to display phylogenetic trees on personal computers. *Computer Applications in the Biosciences* 12, 357-358.)

15 Phylogenetic analysis identified a clade supported by good bootstrap values, which included *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR and other enzymes. This could be distinguished from a clade containing OYE enzymes which was also supported by good bootstrap values. Bacterial homologs of both 2031 OR and
20 OYE (not shown) were also identified. We have therefore identified a set of 2031 OR homologs which, surprisingly, is distinct from the well-characterised OYE family, and which, by virtue of the essentiality demonstrated for *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR, represents a set of potential targets
25 for anti-fungal drugs

4.2 Identification of homologs by degenerate PCR

4.2.1. Preparation of genomic DNA from organism of
30 interest

Fungal cultures are prepared using methods suitable for particular species. For example, *Aspergillus* and *Candida* species, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Fusarium solani* and *Trichophyton* species are maintained on Sabouraud dextrose

agar at 30-35°C; *Leptosphaeria nodorum* on Malt agar medium (30 g/L malt extract; 15 g/L Bacto-agar, pH 5.5), 24.0°C; *Magnaporthe grisea* on Oatmeal agar (6.7 g/L agar, 53.3 g/L instant oatmeal) 25.0°C, or Cornmeal agar (Difco 0386),
 5 26.0 C; *Phytophthora capsici* cultures were maintained on on V-8 agar at 24°C; *Pyricularia oryzae* cultures were maintained on rice polish agar at 24°C under white fluorescent lights (12hr artificial day), and were subcultured every 7 - 14 days by the transfer of mycelial
 10 plugs to fresh plates; *Pythium ultimum* cultures were maintained on PDA at 24°C, and subcultured every 7 days by the transfer of aerial mycelium to fresh plates with an inoculating needle; *Rhizoctonia solani* cultures were maintained on PDA at 24°C under fluorescent lights (12 h
 15 artificial day), and subcultured every 7 days by the transfer of mycelial plugs to fresh plates; *Ustilago maydis* cultures were maintained on PDY agar at 30°C in the dark, and subcultured by re-streaking.

20 Genomic DNA was prepared from cultures using standard methodologies, e.g. using the Qiagen DNeasy Plant Kit, or using methods described in Example 2.2.

4.2.2 PCR

25 Primers (SEQ ID Nos. 53 and 54) were designed on the - specific regions given as regions 2 and 6 in Figure 2. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that it may be necessary to try alternative primers. PCR reactions using the above primer pair are set up as follows:

30

12.5 µl 2x ReddyMix PCR mastermix (ABIGene)
 1 µl primer SEQ ID No. 53 (5 pmol)
 1 µl primer SEQ ID No. 54 (5 pmol)

template gDNA (1.5-4 µg/ml)

nuclease-free water to give a final volume of 25 µl

The reactions are run using the following conditions on a
5 Biometra personal PCR cycler (Thistle Scientific Ltd, DFDS
House, Goldie Road, Uddington, Glasgow, G71 6NZ):-

	Step1	95°C	5min
	Step2	95°C	1min
10	Step3	53°C	1min 30sec
	Step4	68°C	2min 30sec
	Step5	72°C	10min
	Step6	4°C	Hold

15 30 cycles of steps 2-4 were carried out. The PCR products
are purified (to remove residual enzymes and nucleotides)
using Qiagen's QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen Ltd,
Boundary Court, Gatwick Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10
9AX, UK) according to the manufacturers instructions and
20 eluted into 40µl of sterile water (BDH molecular biology
grade/filter sterile). The purified PCR products are
examined on 1% agarose gels.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that degenerate
25 PCR may require variations in a number of parameters in
the attempts to generate a product. These include primer
concentration, template concentration, concentration of
Mg²⁺ ions, elongation and annealing times, and annealing
temperature. Variations in temperature can be accomodated
30 by the use of a gradient PCR machine.

The purified PCR products are cloned into pPEM-Teasy
(Promega) and then transformed into XL10-Gold® Kan

ultracompetent *E. coli* cells according to the manufacturers instructions. The transformation reactions are then plated onto LB agar plates containing ampicillin (100 µg/ml), 50 µl X-gal (4%) and 10 µl IPTG (100 mM).
5 Following overnight incubation at 37°C, individual white colonies from each transformation are sub-cultured into LB broth containing ampicillin (100 µg/ml). After overnight incubation at 37°C with shaking, plasmids are extracted using Qiagen spin mini plasmid extraction kits according
10 to the manufacturers instructions and sent away for full-length sequencing.

4.3 Identification of homologs by Southern Blotting

15

4.3.1 Digestion of genomic DNA and transfer to nylon membranes

Genomic DNA from the fungi of interest are digested with the appropriate restriction enzyme and run on 0.8 %
20 agarose gel. The gel is then submerged in 250 mM HCl for no more than 10 mins, with shaking, at room temperature, after which the gel is rinsed with sterilised RO water.

Transfer of the DNA onto nylon membrane is carried out
25 using 0.4 M NaOH. Transfer protocols and apparatus are well known and are described in e.g. Sambrook et al., (1989), Molecular Cloning, 2nd Edition., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. After transfer, the DNA is fixed to the membrane by baking at 120°C for 30 min. The
30 membrane can then be used immediately, or stored dry for future use.

4.3.2. Preparation of probe

Probes are generated either by restriction digests of DNA or by PCR of an appropriate region. A suitable probe can be generated by PCR using the primer pair SEQ ID Nos. 53 and 54, *A. fumigatus* genomic DNA, and the methods give in
5 4.2.2.

1 µg DNA template is diluted in molecular biology water to a total volume of 16 µl, denatured in a boiling water bath for 10 mins, and quickly chilled on ice. 4 µl DIG-High
10 Prime (1 mM dATP, 1mM dCTP, 1mM dGTP, 0.65 mM dTTP, 0.35 mM alkali-labile-digoxigenin-11-dUTP, 1 U/µl labelling grade Klenow enzyme, 5 x reaction buffer, in 50% (v/v) glycerol) is then added and the reaction incubated at 37°C for 20 hours, after which 2 µl of 200 mM EDTA pH 8.0 is
15 added to terminate the labelling reaction. The labelling efficiency is estimated by comparison with DIG-labelled control DNA.

4.3.3.Prehybridisation and Hybridisation

20 The membrane is placed in a hybridisation tube containing 20 ml of prehybridisation solution (DIG Easy Hyb, Roche) per 100cm² of membrane surface area and prehybridised at 42°C for 2 hours in a hybridisation oven. The DIG-labelled probe is denatured by heating in a boiling water
25 bath for 10 min and then chilled directly on ice. The probe is then diluted to ~200 ng/mL in hybridisation solution (Easy Hyb, Roche; at least 5 mL of hybridisation solution is required per hybridisation). The prehybridisation solution is discarded from the
30 hybridization tube and the hybridisation solution containing the DIG-labelled probe added quickly. The hybridisation then proceeds overnight at a 42°C in the hybridisation oven. The optimum temperature is dependant

on probe size and homology with target sequence and was determined empirically.

After hybridisation, the membrane is washed twice at 42°C,
5 5 mins per wash, with 50 mL of stringency wash solution (3
x SSC, 0.1% SDS; where 20 x SSC buffer is 3 M NaCl, 300mM
sodium citrate, pH 7.0), followed by two washes at RT, 15
min per wash, in 50 mL stringency wash solution. The
stringency of these washes can be decreased by increasing
10 the SSC concentration to 6 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and/or
decreasing the wash temperatures.

4.3.4. Detection

The membrane is washed in 20 mL washing buffer (100mM
15 Maleic acid, 150 mM NaCl; pH 7.5; 0.3% v/v Tween 20), and
then incubated successively with the following; 20 mL
blocking solution (1 % w/v blocking reagent for nucleic
acid hybridisation, Roche, dissolved in 100mM maleic acid,
150 mM NaCl, pH 7), for 30 min at room temperature; Anti-
20 DIG-alkaline phosphatase (Roche) diluted 1:5,000 in
blocking buffer, 30 min at room temperature; Washing
buffer, two washes each of 15 min at room temperature;
Detection buffer (100mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl; pH 9.5), 2
min at room temperature. The membrane is then removed,
25 placed on top of an acetate sheet, and ~ 0.5 ml (per
100cm²) of CSPD or CDP-star added to the top of the
membrane. A second sheet of acetate is then placed over
the surface of the membrane, the assembly incubated for 5
min at room temperature and then sealed in a plastic bag.
30 The assembly is then exposed to X-ray film for between 15
min and 1 hour. Optimal exposure time is determined
empirically by increasing exposure time up to 24 hours.

The presence of a band on the gel is evidence of a gene in the genomic DNA of interest. The molecular weight of the band depends on the size of the restriction fragment that contains the gene.

5

Example 5. Expression during infection of wax moth larvae (*Galleria melonella*) and mice infected with *A. fumigatus*

10 5.1 Preparation of cDNA from infected wax-moth larvae

Wax moth larvae have been shown to be good model systems in which to study *Candida* infection (Cotter et al., 2000, FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol 27, 163-9; Brennan et al., 2002, FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol 34, 153-7). We have found
15 that this insect system is also a good system in which to study *Aspergillus* infection (D. Law and J. Rooke, manuscript in preparation).

5.1.1 Growth and infection of wax-moth larvae

20 Spores of *A. fumigatus* (AF293), grown on Sabaraud Dextrose agar, were harvested and re-suspended in PBS/Tween 80. Spores were washed and the concentration adjusted such that a 10 µl inoculum will cause death in 90% of the test group 3-4 days after infection (for AF293 this is 5.0-
25 7.0×10^8 cfu/ml). Inoculum concentration was estimated using an improved Neubauer haemocytometer counting chamber and confirmed by TVC enumeration.

Wax moth larvae were purchased from Livefood UK, Somerset,
30 UK (www.livefood.co.uk), and were maintained in the dark at room temperature in wood shavings prior to infection. Healthy larvae (250 mg +/- 50 mg) were selected and incubated at 4°C for 10 minutes immediately prior to

infection to immobilise them. Larvae were then injected through the cuticle of the left last pro-leg with 10 µl spore suspension (100x stock), using a sterile Hamilton syringe. Larvae were then transferred to a sterile Petri dish. The following controls were also established: Larvae injected with 10 µl PBS/Tween only; larvae injected with 10 µl heat killed spores (killed by incubation for 20 min 100°C); larvae pierced but not injected; and untouched larvae. Larvae were incubated at 30°C and monitored at least twice daily. All treatments and controls were carried out on batches of 10 larvae. Larval deaths and general health condition was recorded every 24 hrs and dead or moribund larvae were removed from the test group.

5.1.2 Preparation of DNA-free RNA from *Aspergillus fumigatus*-infected wax moth larvae (*Galleria mellonella*). cDNA was prepared from the following sources: Uninfected larvae; larvae after 48h infection with *A. fumigatus* (early infection); larvae after 72h infection with *A. fumigatus* (late infection); larvae infected with heat-killed *A. fumigatus* spores; and *A. fumigatus* grown in Sabaraud Dextrose agar broth for 16hr.

Frozen larvae were ground to a fine powder under liquid nitrogen in a mortar and pestle previously baked at 22°C overnight, treated with RNaseZAP, rinsed with DEPC-treated water (0.1% (v/v) DEPC, stirred for 1h and autoclaved for 1h) and cooled with liquid nitrogen. Ground sample was transferred to Eppendorf tubes (no more than 50 mg per tube) and total RNA extracted using the Qiagen RNeasy Plant Mini Kit following the protocol for isolation of total RNA from filamentous fungi in the RNeasy Mini

Handbook (06/2001, Pages 75-78,
[http://www.qiagen.com/literature/handbooks/
rna/rnamini/1016272HBRNY_062001WW.pdf](http://www.qiagen.com/literature/handbooks/rna/rnamini/1016272HBRNY_062001WW.pdf)).

5 The following modifications were used: At step 3, 600 μ l
RLT was added to each 50 mg tissue and vortexed; At step
4, samples were centrifuged for 3 min at maximum speed; At
step 6, all samples from the same tissues were applied to
the same RNeasy column; At step 7, RNeasy column was
10 incubated for 5 min at room temperature after addition of
RW1; Optional step 9a was carried out twice; At step 10,
30 μ l RNase-free water was added, samples incubated for 10
min at room temperature, and then centrifuged for 1 min at
14,000 RPM; At step 11, the elution step was repeated to
15 give a total volume of 60 μ l RNA. A sample of the RNA was
run on a 1.5% agarose gel and the amount of RNA quantified
using the molecular marker. RNA was then stored at -80°C .

A portion of the RNA was DNase treated using 2 μ l RNase-
20 free DNase (Promega) per μ g RNA, in the presence of 10X
DNase buffer (Promega) at 37°C for 4h. The RNA was then
cleaned up using the Qiagen RNeasy Plant Mini Kit
following the RNeasy Mini Protocol for RNA Cleanup (RNeasy
Mini Handbook 06/2001, pages 79-81), but including a
25 further DNase treatment step during clean-up as in the
Rneasy handbook.

The following modifications were made: Optional step 5a
was carried out; At step 6, 30 μ l RNase-free water was
30 added, samples incubated for 10 min at room temperature
and then centrifuged for 1 min at 14,000 RPM; At step 7,
the eluate from step 6 was transferred onto the RNeasy
column, incubated for 10 min at room temperature, and then

centrifuged for 1 min at 14,000 RPM. A sample of the DNase-treated RNA was run on an agarose gel, quantified and stored at -80°C.

5.1.3 Checking RNA samples for DNA contamination

5 To verify the absence of genomic DNA from the RNA samples, PCR was carried out using primers that amplify the β -tubulin gene (SEQ ID Nos. 77 and 78). In the absence of a reverse-transcription step, only gDNA will be detected and thus any gDNA contamination will be revealed. The
10 following reaction mixture was set up:

12.5 μ l 2x ReddyMix PCR mastermix (ABIGene)

1 μ l each primer (5 pmol)

template gDNA (1.5-4 μ g /ml)

15 nuclease-free water to give a final volume of 25 μ l

The reactions were run using the following conditions on a Biometra personal PCR cycler (Thistle Scientific Ltd, DFDS House, Goldie Road, Uddington, Glasgow, G71 6NZ):-

20

Step1 95°C 5min

Step2 90°C 1min

Step3 51°C 1min

Step4 68°C 1min

25 Step5 68°C 10min

Step6 4°C Hold

40 cycles steps 2-4

If a PCR product was observed, genomic DNA was present and the sample was DNase-treated again. If the PCR was
30 negative, no DNA was present in the sample.

5.1.4 Preparation of cDNA

300 µg DNA-free RNA and 3 µl oligo (dT) (100 ng/µl) were added to an RNase-free 0.5 ml microcentrifuge tube, and made up a total volume of 42 µl with DEPC-treated water.

5 Samples were mixed and incubated in a heat block at 65°C for 5 min and then slowly cooled to room temperature. 2 µl Ultrapure dNTPs (10 mM each, Clontech), 1 µl stratascript reverse transcriptase (Stratagene) and 5 µl 10X reverse transcriptase reaction buffer were then added. The samples
10 were incubated at 42°C for 1h, denatured at 90°C for 5 min and then cooled on ice. Samples were dispensed in 5-10 µl aliquots and stored at -20°C.

5.2. Preparation of cDNA from infected mice

15 5.1.1 Infection of mice with *A. fumigatus* and extraction of tissues.

Mice were infected with *Aspergillus fumigatus* and organs harvested as follows. Thirteen male CD1 mice were injected with the immunosuppressant cyclophosphamide (0.025 g/ml; 200 mg/kg) IV via the tail vein. After 72 hours, twelve
20 mice were injected with 0.15 ml *Aspergillus fumigatus* AF293 conidia (7.5×10^5 /ml). 11 hours after infection, four mice were sacrificed with an overdose of inhaled halothane. The brain, lungs, liver and kidney were
25 removed, frozen by immersion in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -70°C. A further four mice were also sacrificed at 24 and 48 hours after infection.

RNA was prepared from mouse tissues as described for wax
30 moth larvae above (5.1.2 and 5.1.3).

5.2.2 Preparation of cDNA from DNA-free RNA.

cDNA was prepared from DNA-free RNA using the Promega Reverse Transcription kit, following the protocol as supplied with the product (Technical Bulletin No. 099, <http://www.promega.com/tbs/tb099/tb099.pdf>). In a
 5 modification to the protocol, the cDNA synthesis reaction was incubated for 60 min at 42°C rather than for the suggested 15 min. Samples were stored in 5-10µl aliquots at -20°C.

10 5.3 Design and optimisation of primers

Primers were designed against the 2031 OR cDNA sequence using Beacon Designer 2.1 (Premier Biosoft, <http://www.premierbiosoft.com>) with the following
 15 parameters; Target Tm = 58 ± 8°C; Length of primers = 16-24; Amplicon length = 75-150 bp. All other settings were default. Care was taken to choose primers that would not form dimers or other secondary structures. Secondary
 structures of amplicons were calculated using mfold (<http://www.bioinfo.rpi.edu/applications/mfold/old/dna/form1.cgi>) and primer sets giving an amplicon with little or
 20 no secondary structure were chosen. The resulting primers are given as SEQ ID Nos. 79 and 80.

To determine optimum annealing temp for the primer set, a
 25 gradient PCR was run on an Icycler PCR machine (Biorad), using *A. fumigatus* AF293 genomic DNA as a template and the following reaction mixture:

112.5ul Abgene PCR Reddymix
 30 9ul SEQ ID No. 79; OXRED 2031F6 (5 pm/µl)
 9ul SEQ ID No. 80; OXRED 2031R5 (5 pm/µl)
 85.5ul H2O
 9ul AF293 gDNA (10ng/ul)

For the negative control, the gDNA was omitted and the amount of water increased correspondingly.

For each mix, 25 μ l was pipetted into 8 wells on a multiwell plate, and each well run at a different temp (between 50 and 65°C) with the following conditions:

Step1. 95°C - 5 min

Step2. 95°C - 1 min

10 Step3. Gradient 50-65°C - 1.5 min

Step4. 72°C - 1 min

Step5. 72°C - 10 min

Step6. 8°C - hold

15 Steps 2-4 were run for 30 cycles

The PCR products were run on a 2% agarose gel. A single band of the correct size of 148 bp was seen on the gel for all the temperatures, and the optimum was found to be 20 63°C.

5.4 Testing species-specificity of primers

The real-time primers designed above were further tested to ensure that mouse nucleic acid was not amplified using 25 these primers. Four reactions were set up, each containing the following:

12.5 μ l Abgene Reddymix

1 μ l primer SEQ ID No. 79

30 1 μ l primer SEQ ID No. 80

9.5 μ l H₂O

and either; 1 μ l infected mouse kidney cDNA (50 ng/ μ l; experimental); 1 μ l uninfected mouse kidney cDNA (50

ng/μl; uninfected control); 1 μl AF293 gDNA (10 ng/μl; positive control); 1 μl water (negative control).

The following PCR settings were used:

- 5 Step1 95°C - 5 min
- Step2 95°C - 1 min
- Step3 63°C - 1.5 min
- Step4 72°C - 1 min
- Step5 72° C - 10 min
- 10 Step6 8°C - hold
- Steps 2-4 were run 40 times

The PCR products were run on a 2% agarose gel. *A. fumigatus* genomic DNA gave a band of 148 bp, the expected size, but no bands were seen in uninfected or infected mouse cDNA. These primers therefore appeared to be specific.

5.5 Real-time PCR to detect expression in infected larvae

20 PCR reactions were set up using the Biorad iQ SYBR green supermix as follows:

- 14 μl Primer SEQ ID No. 79
- 25 14 μl Primer SEQ ID No. 80
- 175 μl SYBR mix
- 133 μl H₂O

Four reactions were set up containing 72 μl of the above mix and either; 3 μl H₂O; 3 μl uninfected larvae cDNA (50 ng/μl); 3 μl AF293 gDNA (5 ng/μl); or 3 μl infected larvae cDNA (50 ng/μl) were added. 3 x 25 μl aliquots of each reaction were aliquoted into an Abgene multiwell plate,

the plate sealed with optical sealing tape (Biorad), then placed in a Biorad Icyler real-time PCR machine. Reactions were run with the following conditions:

- 5 Step1. 95.0°C 3 min
 Step2. 95.0°C 30 sec
 Step3. 63.0°C 30 sec
 Data collection and real-time analysis enabled.
 Step4. 72.0°C 15 sec
 10 60 cycles of steps 2-4.
 Step5. 95.0°C 30 sec
 Step6. 50.0°C 30 sec
 Step7. 50.0°C 10 sec
 90 cycles of step 7 with setpoint temperature increased by
 15 *0.5°C after each cycle starting with cycle 2.*
 Melt curve data collection and analysis enabled.

Results are shown in Tables IV and V. Expression of 2031 OR was demonstrated in both Af293 cDNA (Ct = 25.8) and in
 20 infected larvae (Ct = 32.3). Therefore, the message is expressed both in *A. fumigatus* cultures and in *A. fumigatus* from infected larvae. The negative and uninfected larvae controls give only primer dimers and non-specific products.

25

Table IV. PCR Quantification Spreadsheet Data for SYBR-490

Well	Identifier	Ct
C08	infected larvae (50ng)	33
C09	infected larvae (50ng)	32.4
C10	infected larvae (50ng)	31.4
D03	Negative	51.3
D04	Negative	N/A
D05	Negative	55.6
H03	uninfected larvae	36.4

H04	uninfected larvae	N/A
H05	uninfected larvae	N/A
H08	<i>A. fumigatus</i> gDNA (5ng)	25.8
H09	<i>A. fumigatus</i> gDNA (5ng)	26
H10	<i>A. fumigatus</i> gDNA (5ng)	25.8

Data Analysis Parameters: Calculated threshold was replaced by the user selected threshold 7.4.; User selected baseline cycles were 2 to 10.

5

Table V. Melt Curve Analysis Spreadsheet Data for SYBR-490

Well	Well Identifier	Peak ID	Melt Temp
C8	infected larvae (50ng)	C8.1	88.5
C9	infected larvae (50ng)	C9.1	88.5
C10	infected larvae (50ng)	C10.1	88.5
D3	Negative	D3.1	78
D5	Negative	D5.1	81.5
		D5.2	77.5
H3	uninfected larvae	H3.1	81.0
H5	uninfected larvae	H5.1	78.0
H8	<i>A. fumigatus</i> gDNA (5ng)	H8.1	89.0
H9	<i>A. fumigatus</i> gDNA (5ng)	H9.1	89.0
H10	<i>A. fumigatus</i> gDNA (5ng)	H10.1	89.0

Melt Curve Analysis Parameters; Threshold for automatic peak detection was set at 2.64.

10

5.6 Real-time PCR to detect expression in infected mouse kidney cDNA.

15

Real-time experiments similar to those described in 5.5 using 1 µl of infected mouse cDNA showed no amplification

(data not shown). The experiment was therefore carried out using an increased amount of infected mouse cDNA with the following conditions:

- 5 18 µl Primer SEQ ID No. 79
18 µl Primer SEQ ID No. 80
225ul SYBR mix
99ul H₂O
- 10 Four reactions were set up containing 60 µl of the above mix and either; 15 µl H₂O; 3ul uninfected mouse kidney (50 ng/µl) + 12 µl H₂O; 15 µl infected mouse kidney - 48h post-infection (50ng/ul); or 3 µl AF293 cDNA (5ng/µl) + 12 µl H₂O were added. 3 x 25 µl aliquots of each reaction
- 15 were aliquoted into an Abgene multiwell plate, the plate sealed with optical sealing tape (Biorad), then placed in a Biorad Icyler real-time PCR machine. Reactions were run with the following conditions:
- 20 Step1. 95.0°C 3 min
Step2. 95.0°C for 30 sec
Step3. 63.0°C for 30 sec
Data collection and real-time analysis enabled.
Step4. 72.0°C for 15 sec
- 25 60 cycles of steps 2-4.
Step5. 95.0°C for 30 sec
Step6. 50.0°C for 30 sec
Step7. 50.0°C for 10 sec
90 cycles of step 7 with setpoint temperature increased by
- 30 *0.5°C after each cycle starting with cycle 2.*
Melt curve data collection and analysis enabled.

Expression of *A. fumigatus* AF293 2031 OR was seen in cDNA (Ct = 28.8) but only in 2 of the 3 infected mouse kidney

- 35 reactions (Ct values = 34.4, 41.2) (Tables VI and VII).

The product in the other infected kidney cDNA reaction (well A12) was a primer dimer or a non-specific product ($T_m = 81^\circ\text{C}$ on the melt curve), whereas the correct 2031 OR product has a T_m of 88.5°C (Tables VI and VII). The negative and uninfected kidney controls gave only primer dimers and non-specific products.

Table VI: PCR Quantification Data for SYBR-490

Well	Identifier	CT
A10	infected kidney (250ng)	34.4
A11	infected kidney (250ng)	41.2
A12	infected kidney (250ng)	38
D02	negative	50.3
D03	negative	54.6
D04	negative	46.2
H02	uninfected kidney	52.8
H03	uninfected kidney	54
H04	uninfected kidney	51.8
H10	AF293 (5ng)	28.7
H11	AF293 (5ng)	28.7
H12	AF293 (5ng)	30

Calculated threshold was replaced by the user selected threshold 5.4. User selected baseline cycles were 2 to 10.

Table VII. Melt Curve Analysis Spreadsheet Data for SYBR-490

Well	Well Identifier	Peak ID	Melt Temp
A10	infected kidney (250 ng)	A10.1	88.5
A11	infected kidney (250 ng)	A11.1	88.5
A12	infected kidney (250 ng)	A12.1	81.0
D2	Negative	D2.1	79.0

D3	Negative	D3.1	78.0
D4	Negative	D4.1	78.0
H2	uninfected kidney	H2.1	78.5
H3	uninfected kidney	H3.1	77.5
H4	uninfected kidney	H4.1	90.5
H10	AF293 (5ng)	H10.1	88.5
H11	AF293 (5ng)	H11.1	88.5
H12	AF293 (5ng)	H12.1	88.5

Threshold for automatic peak detection was set at 2.09.

5 *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR is therefore clearly expressed during
infection of wax moth larvae. 2031 OR is only expressed at
a very low level during infection of mouse kidney, since
increased amounts of template had to be used to give a
signal. The expression during infection suggests that the
10 gene product may be a suitable target for an anti-fungal
drug.

Example 6. Expression of recombinant 2031 OR and/or fragments

15 Recombinant proteins or fragments were expressed to enable
detailed study of function and as the starting point for
the development of a high-throughput screen for inhibitory
compounds.

6.1 Production of cDNA constructs

20 PCR was carried out using cDNA prepared as described e
above to generate polynucleotides encoding 2031 OR
sequence essentially corresponding to SEQ ID No. 3.

25

PCR reactions were carried out using the following reaction mixture and conditions. All Reagents were present in the KOD kit (Novagen).

- 5 2.5 µl 10x PCR Buffer
- 5 µl dNTPs (2mM)
- 2 µl MgSO₄ (25mM)
- 1 µl primer A (5 pmol) (SEQ ID No. 55; SL_OxXa30F5)
- 1 µl primer B (5 pmol) (SEQ ID No. 56; SL-OxXa30R7)
- 10 1 µl template cDNA
- 11.5 µl nuclease-free water
- 1 µl KOD Polymerase

PCR reactions were run using the following conditions:-

- 15 Step1 94°C 5 min
- Step2 94°C 1 min
- Step3 59.3°C 1 min
- Step4 68°C 1 min 30sec
- 20 Step5 68°C 10 min
- Step6 10°C Hold

- 40 cycles of steps 2-4 were carried out and the PCR products were purified using Qiagen's QIAquick PCR Purification Kit
- 25 (Qiagen Ltd, Boundary Court, Gatwick Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9AX, UK) according to the manufacturers instructions. The purified PCR products were examined on agarose gels.

- 30 cDNA fragments were then cloned in to the pET30 Xa/LIC vector (Novagen), transformed into Nova Blue chemically competent *E. coli* cells, and plated on to a prewarmed kanamycin (+) selection plate. After an overnight incubation at 37° C,

kanamycin-resistant colonies were selected and grown up in kanamycin containing LB medium. Plasmid DNA was isolated using the Plasmid Mini Kit (Qiagen). Confirmation of the presence and correct orientation of the inserts was
5 determined by restriction analysis and sequencing of the construct.

Purified plasmid DNA, which had been confirmed to be of the correct sequence and orientation, was transformed into
10 chemically competent BL21 Star (DE3) One Shot *E. coli* cells and grown overnight at 37° C. 2 ml of an over-night culture were used to inoculate 100 ml of LB, 30 µg/ml kanamycin, and the cultures incubated at 37° C, 220 rpm until the cell density reached an optical density of 0.6 (approximately 3
15 hours). Expression of the recombinant protein was then induced with IPTG (1mM) for 5 hours.

Bacteria were harvested by centrifugation at 4500 rpm for 10 minutes and the pellets lysed in lysis buffer (10 ml
20 Bugbuster (Novagen), 10 µl Benzonase (Novagen), 0.4 µl lysozyme (Novagen) and 100 µl 1M imadazole for 20 minutes at room temperature. Cells were then spun down at 16000g for 20' at 4° C and the supernatant, containing soluble recombinant protein, removed to a clean tube.

25 Supernatant was added to prewashed Ni-Nta resin at a concentration of 5-10 mg protein per ml of resin and allowed to bind for 1 hour at 4° C. Protein-resin mix was then poured into a column, washed twice in 4 ml of wash
30 buffer (2.5 ml 1M phosphate buffer pH8 , 6.25 ml 4M NaCl, 1 ml 1M Imidazole pH8, 0.5 ml 10% Tween 20; made up to 50 mls in n.H₂O) and then eluted in 4x 0.5 ml fractions with

elution buffer (250 μ l 1M Phosphate Buffer pH8, 625 μ l 4M NaCl, 1.25 ml 1M Imidazole pH8, 50 μ l 10% Tween 20, Made up to 5 mls in n.H₂O). Fractions containing purified protein were detected by SDS-Page and Western blotting using an S-tag HRP conjugate (Novagen). Fractions containing purified recombinant protein were concentrated using YM10 columns (Millipore)

Figure 3A shows the induction of recombinant 2031 OR expression by IPTG over 24 hours. Protein samples were taken at time points, run on an SDS-PAGE gel and stained with coomassie. By 1 hr a band of the correct size was clearly induced compared to the uninduced samples. The amount of protein increased with longer induction times. Figure 3B shows a coomassie stained gel of the purified recombinant 2031 OR. Alternative expression systems can be used for expression in bacteria, such as the glutathione S-transferase or mannose-binding fusion-protein system. Recombinant fragments of other 2031 ORs can be generated using the primer pairs and templates described in Table VIII, or similar primers and other 2031 OR listed in Table III.

Table VIII. Primer pairs for the recombinant expression of 2031 OR family proteins

Species	Template	Primer A	Primer B
A. fumigatus	SEQ ID No. 2	SEQ ID No. 55	SEQ ID No. 56
A. fumigatus	SEQ ID No. 5	SEQ ID No. 57	SEQ ID No. 58
A. fumigatus	SEQ ID No. 7	SEQ ID No. 59	SEQ ID No. 60
A. nidulans	SEQ ID No. 9	SEQ ID No. 61	SEQ ID No. 62
C. ablicans	SEQ ID No. 11	SEQ ID No. 63	SEQ ID No. 64
M. grisea	SEQ ID No. 21	SEQ ID No. 65	SEQ ID No. 66

Example 7. Oxidoreductase assay and inhibitor screening

The assay for 2031 OR is based on methods described by
5 Abramovitz & Massey (1976, J. Biol. Chem. 251: 5321-5326)
and Stott et al. (1993, J. Biol. Chem. 268: 6097-6106)
and is based upon the ability of this enzyme to oxidise
the pyridine nucleotides NADH and/or NADPH. The peak of
absorbance for the reduced form of these cofactors (i.e.
10 NADH and NADPH) is at a wavelength of 340 nm whereas the
oxidised forms of the cofactors (i.e. NAD^+ and NADP^+) do
not absorb at this wavelength. Conversion of NAD(P)H to
 NAD(P)^+ can therefore be monitored spectrophotometrically
at a wavelength of 340 nm. A similar assay can be employed
15 for all oxidoreductases that use NADH or NADPH as a
cofactor.

Assays were carried out in 96-well plates. To each well
was added the following; Recombinant 2031 OR (10-1000 ng);
20 40 μL of 125-2500 μM NADPH; 1 μL 100 mM cyclohexeneone or
other substrate, and the volume made up to 200 μL with
0.1 M potassium phosphate pH 7.0. Samples were incubated
at room temperature and absorbance measurements were taken
at 340 nm every 30 seconds for 10 min. The change in
25 absorbance was expressed as nmoles NADPH oxidised, using
the molar extinction coefficient of NADPH and NADH at
340nm of 6270 (i.e., a 1M solution has an optical density
of 6270 at this wavelength).

30 Initial experiments with a variety of potential substrates
for recombinant 2031 OR showed that the protein had a
functional dehydrogenase activity and determined that
cyclohexenone was a better substrate than menadione,

duroquinone or N-ethylmaleimide. This is illustrated in figure 5. Final concentrations in the assay were as follows: 500 μ M substrate, 1 μ g/200 μ L 2031 OR, 120 μ M NADPH .

5

Although the physiological substrates of 2031 OR remain to be determined, generic oxidoreductase substrates such as ferricyanide, methylene blue, phenazine methosulphate and 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol may also be used to assay for oxidoreductase activity.

10

Screens for inhibitors of 2031 OR can be carried out using the assay described above modified by the addition of putative inhibitor substances to the reactions and decreasing the amount of potassium phosphate buffer.

15

Assays can be carried out in 384- or 1536-well plates to increase throughput of the screen.

Example 8. Method for detecting fungal infection

20

The sequences described in the invention were exploited to diagnose fungal infections. Samples from patients potentially carrying an infection with *A. fumigatus*, *A. nidulans*, or *C. albicans* or rice leaves or stem potentially infected with *M. grisea*, or of alfalfa infected with *C. trifolii*, or wheat infected with *F. graminearum*, *F. sporotrichioides*, or *M. graminicola*, or other organisms, are processed to extract DNA using the DNAeasy Tissue kit or QIAamp DNA Blood Mini kit (Quiagen, Crawley, UK), although other DNA preparation methods are available and suitable.

30

Once DNA has been prepared, PCR reactions are set up as follows:

Reaction mix:

- 5 12.5 µl 2x ReddyMix PCR mastermix (ABgene)
- 1 µl primer A (5 pmol)
- 1 µl primer B (5 pmol)
- 5 µl template DNA
- 5.5 µl nuclease-free water

10

Suitable primer pairs are given in the table IX below:

Table IX. Primer pairs for PCRs to diagnose fungal infection.

Species	Template	Primer A ¹	Primer B ¹
<i>A. fumigatus</i>	SEQ ID No. 1	SEQ ID No. 67 (94)	SEQ ID No. 68 (286)
<i>A. fumigatus</i>	SEQ ID No. 4	SEQ ID No. 69 (239)	SEQ ID No. 70 (450)
<i>A. fumigatus</i>	SEQ ID No. 7	SEQ ID No. 71 (1097)	SEQ ID No. 72 (1271)
<i>C. albicans</i>	SEQ ID No. 11	SEQ ID No. 73 (103)	SEQ ID No. 74 (277)
<i>M. grisea</i>	SEQ ID No. 20	SEQ ID No. 75 (385)	SEQ ID No. 76 (620)

- 15 Figures in brackets after SEQ ID No. indicate the base in the template at which the primer starts.

Appropriate controls include; (i) template DNA but no primers; primers but no template (negative controls); (ii) cDNA encoding fungal 2031 OR or DNA from cultured fungi instead of patient DNA (positive control).

20

PCR reactions are run as follows:

	Step1	95°C	5 min
	Step2	95°C	1 min
	Step3	53°C	1 min 30sec
5	Step4	72°C	1 min 30sec
	Step5	72°C	10 min
	Step6	4°C	Hold

30 cycles of steps 2-4 are carried out and the PCR
 10 products examined on agarose gels. The production of a
 band of the correct molecular weight is diagnostic of the
 presence of the particular fungus. It may be additionally
 necessary to carry out diagnostic restriction digests of
 the PCR products. If necessary, PCR products are subcloned
 15 into a vector, such as pGEM-Teasy (Promega), and sequenced
 to verify that the PCR products are from the appropriate
 fungus.

Alternatively, the presence of an infection with *A.*
 20 *fumigatus*, *A. nidulans*, *C. albicans* or *M. grisea*, *C.*
trifolii, *F. graminearum*, *F. sporotrichioides* or *M.*
graminicola, or other organisms is detected by means of
 antibodies raised against the fungal protein. One suitable
 means is the use of a capture ELISA. Here, microtitre
 25 plates are coated with a monoclonal antibody raised
 against the fungal protein. Then the plates are incubated
 with diluted patient samples, or appropriate protein
 extracts of samples (particularly if the samples are
 biopsies or plant tissues). Plates are then incubated with
 30 a polyclonal antibody (again against the fungal protein).
 Finally, binding of the second antibody was detected by
 means of an enzyme-coupled or fluorescently-labelled
 antibody directed against the polyclonal. In practise, two

monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies or various combinations may be used.

Example 9. Production of an antibody

5

Antibodies against the fungal 2031 ORs will be of considerable use as diagnostic reagents (see example 8 above). As an immunogen, recombinant domains are used (as described in Example 6). Alternatively, synthetic proteins encoding regions either unique to the individual 2031 ORs, or likely to provide cross-reactivity within a set of ORs, a set of species, or a range of genera are used. Peptides may need to be conjugated to carrier proteins before immunization.

15

Preimmune sera from animals to be immunised are screened against the immunogen to ensure that there is no endogenous cross reactivity. Animals (typically sheep, rabbits or mice) are then immunised. For polyclonal antibody production, the resulting sera is affinity purified using the immunogen cross-linked to a chromatography matrix. Alternatively, purification of the antibody fraction from the serum, e.g. using protein G or protein A cross-linked to a matrix, may be sufficient. Monoclonal antibody production proceeded by methods familiar to those skilled in the art.

The specificities of the resulting polyclonal and/or monoclonal antibodies are checked by ELISA and/or western blotting using the immunogen, related constructs or whole cell lysates and extracts as targets. Negative controls, such as other ORs, different constructs or different species are also employed to test specificity and/or to

determine the range of species and/or genus cross-reactivity.

Example 10. Production of fungi with 2031 OR genes
5 functionally disabled.

A BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome) clone library containing the *A. fumigatus* genome, partially digested with *Bam*HI and inserted into the vector pBACe3.6 was
10 purchased from the Sanger Centre, Cambridge, UK. The BAC clone containing the gene to be inactivated is identified by bioinformatics (BLAST searching of Sanger BAC and related databases) and the glycerol stock of the clone grown up in 50 ml LB, 20 µg/ml chloramphenicol at 37°C
15 overnight. The overnight culture is centrifuged at 4,500 rpm for 15 min. The bacterial pellet is resuspended in 4 ml of Buffer P1 (Qiagen plasmid miniprep kit) and then 4 ml of buffer P2 (Qiagen plasmid miniprep kit, lysis buffer) is added and mixed gently by inverting 3-6 times.
20 Proteins and genomic DNA are precipitated by adding 4 ml of buffer P3 (Qiagen plasmid miniprep kit, neutralizing buffer) and incubating on ice for 10 minutes. Following the centrifugation of the mixture at 4500 rpm for 30 min, the supernatant is transferred into a 50 ml falcon tube,
25 an equal volume of phenol/chlorophorm (1:1) mixture is added, and the mixture centrifuged for 15 min at 4500 rpm. The supernatant is then transferred into an Oakridge tube and 0.7 volumes isopropanol are added. After mixing, the tube is centrifuged at 10,000 rpm (Beckman centrifuge,
30 rotor JA-17) for 30 min at 4°C. The resulting pellet is washed with 2 ml 70% ethanol at the same speed. The resulting BAC DNA is resuspended in 100 µl buffer EB.

The transposition reaction is carried out as follows. 7 μ l purified BAC, 1 μ l transposon pZVK2 (an engineered plasmid the sequence of which is given as SEQ ID No. 81), containing the mosaic ends of pMOD2 (Epicenter), a kanamycin resistance gene and a Zeocin resistance gene under the control of fungal promoter) and 1 μ l EZ:TN transposase (Epicenter) are incubated at 37°C for two hrs after which 1 μ l stop solution (1% SDS) is added and the mixture heated to 70°C for 10 minutes. Electrocompetent GeneHogs *E. coli* cells (Invitrogen) are then transformed with the transposed BAC, the cells plated onto LB agar, 25 μ g/ml kanamycin, 20 μ g/ml chloramphenicol, and plates incubated overnight at 37°C.

At least 96 colonies are picked and grown up in 96-well plates in 2xLB (double concentrated LB), 20 μ g/ml chloramphenicol, at 37°C overnight. BAC DNA is then purified using the Millipore montage 96 BAC KIT using a MWG ROBOSEQ 4200 robot. BACs containing the transposon inserted into the gene of interest are identified by PCRs both spanning the gene of interest and extending from the transposon into the BAC. Insertion into the gene of interest is manifested as an increase in product size. Southern blots are also carried out to ensure that the transposon has only inserted once into the BAC.

The BAC is then linearised using a restriction enzyme determined to cut in the vector backbone but not the BAC DNA, and used to transform *A. fumigatus* strain Af293. *A. fumigatus* (haploid) protoplasts are prepared using 5% Glucanex (Novo Nordisk A/S) solution (in 0.6 M KCl) and shaking for 2 h at 80 rpm in 30°C. The protoplasts were washed with 0.6 M KCl and then with STC (Sorbitol, Tris,

CaCl₂). The washed protoplasts are diluted in STC to 10⁵/ml and 100 µl transferred into 14 ml falcon tubes. 7 µl of linearised BAC are added to the tube and the whole mixture incubated on ice for 20 min. Transformation is carried out
5 by adding 200 µl of PEG 8000 solution (60%w/v, pH 7.5) drop-wise over 2 min and then adding 800 µl PEG. The mixture is left at room temperature for 20 min. Transformed protoplasts are washed with STC, resuspended in 1 ml STC, spread onto CM-sorbitol- Zeocin (250 µg/ml)
10 plates and incubated at 37 °C.

After 4-10 days of incubation, zeocin resistant colonies are picked and checked for presence of the knocked-out gene by PCR using primers which specifically amplify the
15 whole gene of interest. Usually 10-20 transformants are checked. The ectopic integration of the BAC gives two bands by PCR, one for the endogenous gene and one for the BAC/transposon construct, which has a higher molecular weight. Replacement of the endogenous gene with the
20 transposon-modified gene results in a single band of higher molecular weight by PCR. If none of the transformants show the disrupted endogenous gene, the gene of interest may be essential, with the knock-out cells having died and only cells where replacement is
25 unsuccessful surviving. In this case, the transformation is carried out on diploids using the same method of transformation. Essentiality of the gene is then tested by rehaploidisation, and examining the segregation pattern in haploids.

30

The reader's attention is directed to all papers and documents which are filed concurrently with or previous to this specification in connection with this application and

which are open to public inspection with this specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference.

- 5 All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features
10 and/or steps are mutually exclusive.

Each feature disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), may be replaced by alternative features serving the same,
15 equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated otherwise. Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

- 20 The invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any
25 novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.

Sequence Listing

SEQ ID No 1

5 GTTCGACGTCATTGCCACGTTTCGACCCAAGGGCAGACGCCATGTCGCCGAGCGATCGCCGCGATATGCCTCGAATT
 TCGGCCATTTCGGCATCCAGTTTCAGTGCCTTCCCGAATGACTGTCTCCACTATTCGGCAAGATTGTAAATCAAG
 CCTGAAGAAGCGGAGCAATTCTTGAAGTCGTATGTTCTACTGATTCTGTGCCTGGCGCAGACGGGTATATAAATA
 AAGATCACCGCACCGAGGAGTTTCTTACCAACCCATCAATAACCATCCACAATCTCCTACAACAAAAATGACTGTCG
 CCGATATCGACGTTCTCCTGCCGAGGGCATCCCCACTTCACTCCGGCCCAGAACCTCCTGCCGGTACGGCAGCT
 10 AACCCCCAGACCAATGGCCAGAAGATCCCCAAGCTCTTCAGCCCTTGACCATCCGTGGCGTCACCTTCCAGAACCG
 CCTTGGTGTAAGTCCGTTTGCCCTTGCTCATATCGACGAAAGCTAATCCCCGTGAGCTCGCGCCCCCTTGCCAATA
 CTCGCCCCAGGACGGCCACATGACCGACTACCACATCGCCCATCTGGGTGGGATCGCCCAACGCGGACCCGGCCTGA
 TGCTGATTGAGGCGACCGCCGTCCAGCCCGAAGGCCCATACCCCTCAGGATGTGGTCTGTGGAAGGACTCCCAG
 ATCGCCCCGATGCGCCGGGTATCGACTTCGTGCACAGCCAGGGCCAGAAGATCGGCGTGCAGCTTGCCCATGCCGG
 15 CCGGAAAGCCACCACCGTTGCGCCCTGGATCTCATTCTCGGCCATCGCGACGGAGAAGGTCGGCGGATGGCCGGACC
 GCGTCAAAGGGCCCGGCGATATCCCCTTTGCGGAGCCCTTCGCCAAGCCCAAGGCCATGACGCTGGATGAGATCGAG
 CAGTTCAGAAGGACTGGGTGCGGCCACGAAGCGCGCCATCGCCCGCGGTGCGGACTTTGTGAGATTCAACAATGC
 GCATGGATACCTGCTGTCGTCAATCCTCTCGCCGGCCGCCAACAACCGCACGGACCAGTACGGCGGGTCTGTCGAGA
 ACCGCATCCGGCTGTCTCTCGAGATTGCGCAGTTGACTCGGGACGCCGTGCGCCCTCATGTGCCGTTTTCTGCGC
 20 ATTTGCGCCTCGGACTGGTGCGAGGAGACCCTGCCGGAGCAGAGCTGGAAGTCGGAGGATACCGTGCGGTTTCGCGCA
 GGAGCTGGTCAAGCAGGGCGCCGTTGATCTGATCGATATCAGCAGCGGTGGTGTCTCGCGCAGCAGAAGATCAAGT
 CCGGCCCTGCCTTCCAGGTGCCTTTTGCCGTGGCCGTGAAGAAGGCCGTGCGCGACAAGCTGCTGGTTGCCGCCGTG
 GGTGCCATCACCAACGGCAAGCAGGCGAATCAGATTCTAGAGGAGCAGGATATCGACGTTGCGCTGGTTGGCCGTGG
 GTTCCAGAAGGATCCCGGTCTGGCCTGGACGTTTGTCTCAGCACCTCGGCGTCGAAATCTCCATGGCCAACCAGATCC
 25 GCTGGGGCTTACCCGGCGTGGAGGCACCCGTACATTGATCCTTCGGTGTACAAGCAGTCTATTTTCATGTATAG
 AGTATAGATAGAGTTGAAGATGATACCTCATAGACGATCAATGGACCCTTGCAATATTATTTCTCGTCTCCTGCGTAT
 GTTCAAGGTATTACAGTAGCTGCGTCTCTTAAGTTTCTCCGTCAATCGTTCTATTCTACTCCAATCGCAACGCAT
 GCGGACCACGGATCGAGTCGAATTTCTCCGTGCTTGTATCTGATCAATATAAAAAGCGGGGAATGGCTTGACCCCG
 CGCAGAATGTGATCTCTTCGCAAACTCTCGGTGTATAGGACGCTCAGCAACGATCAAGG
 30

SEQ ID No 2

GTATGTTCTACTGATTCTGTGCCTGGCGCAGACGGGTATATAAATAAAGATCACCGCACCGAGGAGTTTCTTACCA
 35 ACCCATCAATAACCATCCACAATCTCCTACAACAAAAATGACTGTGCGCGATATCGACGTTCTCTCCTGCCGAGGGCA
 TCCCCTACTTCACTCCGGCCCAGAACCTCCTGCCGGTACGGCAGCTAACCCCGACCAATGGCCAGAAGATCCCC
 AAGCTCTTCAGCCCTTGACCATCCGTGGCGTCACCTTCCAGAACCGCCTTGGTCTCGCGCCCTCTGCCAATACTC
 CGCCAGGACGGCCACATGACCGACTACCACATCGCCCATCTGGGTGGGATCGCCCAACGCGGACCCGGCCTGATGC
 TGATTGAGGCGACCGCGTCCAGCCGAAGGCCGCATACCCCTCAGGATGTGCGTCTGTGGAAGGACTCCCAGATC
 40 GCCCCGATGCGCCGGTTCATCGACTTCGTGCACAGCCAGGGCCAGAAGATCGGCGTGCAGCTTGCCCATGCCGGCCG
 GAAAGCCACCACCGTTGCGCCCTGGATCTCATTCTCGGCCATCGCGACGGAGAAGGTCGGCGGATGGCCGGACCCGC
 GTCAAAGGGCCCGGATATCCCCTTTGCGGAGCCCTTCGCCAAGCCCAAGGCCATGACGCTGGATGAGATCGAGCA
 GTTCAAGAAGGACTGGGTGGCGCCACGAAGCGGCCCATCGCCCGGTGCGGACTTTGTGAGATTCAACAATGCGC
 ATGGATACCTGCTGTCGTCAATCCTCTCGCCGGCCGCCAACAACCGCACGGACCAGTACGGCGGGTCTGTTGAGAAC

CGCATCCGGCTGTCTCTCGAGATTGCGCAGTTGACTCGGGACGCCGTGGGCCCTCATGTGCCCCGTTTTCCTGCGCAT
TTCGGCCTCGGACTGGTGCGAGGAGACCCTGCCGGAGCAGAGCTGGAAGTCGGAGGATACCGTGCGGTTTCGCGCAGG
AGCTGGTCAAGCAGGGCGCCGTTGATCTGATCGATATCAGCAGCGGTGGTGTCTCGCGCAGCAGAAGATCAAGTCC
GGCCCTGCCTTCCAGGTGCCTTTTGCCGTGGCCGTGAAGAAGGCCGTGGCGACAAGCTGCTGGTTGCCGCCGTGGG
5 TGCCATCACCAACGGCAAGCAGGCGAATCAGATTCTAGAGGAGCAGGATATCGACGTTGCGCTGGTTGGCCGTGGGT
TCCAGAAGGATCCCGGTCTGGCCTGGACGTTTGCTCAGCACCTCGGCCGTGAAATCTCCATGGCCAACAGATCCGC
TGGGGCTTACCCGGCGTGGAGGCACCCGTACATTGATCCTTCGGTGTACAAGCAGTCTATTTTCGATGTATAGAG
TATAGATAGAGTTGAAGATGATACCTCATAGACGATCAATGGACCCTTGCATATTATTT

10

SEQ ID No 3

15

MTVADIDVPPAEGIPYFTPAQNPPAGTAANPQTNGQKIPKLFPLTIRGVTFQNRGLGLAPLCQYSAQDGHMTDYHIA
HLGGIAQRGPGLMLIEATAVQPEGRITPDVGLWKDSQIAPMRRVIDFVHSQGQKIGVQLAHAGRKATTVPWISFS
AIATEKVGGWPDRVKPGDIPFAEPFAKPKAMTLDIEIQFKDWVAATKRAIAAGADFVEIHNAHGYLLSSFLSPAA
NNRTDQYGGSFENRIRLSLEIAQLTRDAVGHVPVFLRISASDWCEETLPEQSWKSEDTVRFAQELVKQGAVDLIDI
SSGGVLAQQKIKSGPAFQVPFAVAVKKAUGDKLLVAAGAITNGKQANQILEEQDIDVALVGRGFQKDPGLAWTFAQ
HLGVEISMANQIRWGFTRRGTPYIDPSVYQSIFDV

20

SEQ ID No 4

25

atgtcgcaacctgtgtgcctgacatcgagaacaaacccgcgcgggtatctcgtactttactccggcgcaagagcc
gcctgtgtgcaccgtgtgtaaatcctcagtcctgatggatcggcacctcccaagctcttcggcgccgttttcggtgcggg
gtctgacctttcacaaatcgcatgtggcgtgagtgagtcagtcaggcaattatgctatccatcctatgagagcccttgcat
25 tggaaacagccgtttacaggggaatgataatgagtagctatcgccactctgccaatactcagccgacgatggacacatg
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40 cgggtgctgtctctacctcaggaagaaactcgagaagatataa

40

SEQ ID No 5

45

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45 CATATGGCACATCTTGGAGGGATTGCCAGCGAGGGCCAGGATTCTTGATGGTCGAGGCAACAGCAGTCGAACCGGA
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60 TCCTTACCTCAGGAAGAACTCGAGAAGATATAA

60

SEQ ID No 6

MSQPVPDIENKPAPGISYFTPAQEPPAGTAANPQSDGSAPPKLFRLPLSVRGLTFHNRIGLSPLCQYSADDGHMTPW
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SANDTASEKMGWPGRVKGPNTVPFTVKNPVPKEMTKQDIEDLKTAWVAAVKRAVKAGADFIEIHNAHGYYLLMSFLS
5 PAVNTRTDEYGGSFENRIRLSLEIAKLRENVPKDMPVFLRVSATDWLEEVQPNKPSWRGVDTVRFAKILAETGYVD
VLDVSSGGTHSEQHIHAKPGFQAPFAIAVKNVAGDKLAVASVGMIAASHLANSLLKDGDLVLVGRGFQKNPGLVW
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SEQ ID No 7

10 ATGGGTTCCAACGCCTTCCGGTCCCCCGCCGTCACCAAGTCCTCCTCCACCCCTACTACACTCCCGCCAACAATGG
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15 ACAAACTACCACCTGGCGCATCTGGGCCACCTCGCCCTCAAAGGCGCAGGCCTCGTCTTCATCGAAGCCACCGCCGT
GCAGCCCAACGGGCGCATCTCCCCAACGACTCGGCCTCTGGCAGGACGGCACCACCTCGGAACAATTCCTGGGGC
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30 SEQ ID No 8

MGSNAFRSPAVTKSSSTPYTTPANNGGAALHPDDPTTPTLFRPLQIRNVTLKNRIMVSPMCMYSCSDPSSPHV GAL
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35 SAVAPWLAAQAGKSSSLKADES SVGGWPADVVGPSGGEHIFSPPEEDAYWVPRALSTAEVRQVVAFAKSARLAVQAGV
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40 SEQ ID No 9

ATGGCTCTCCCTGACGTGAAACACCCCGCCGCGGCATCCCTACTTTACACCAGCACAGAACCCTCCTGCTGG
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45 TCCACAACAGAGCTTGGCCTCGCGCCGCTCTGCCAGTACTCCGACAGAGACGGCCACATGACAGACTACCCGCTCGCG
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55 CAAGAAGGCCGTTGGCGATAAGCTCCTTGTGCGACGGTGGGCACGATCACGAACGGTAAGCAGGCGAACAAGCTGC
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60 SEQ ID No 10

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65 SNTRTDEYGGSFENRIRLSLEIAQVTRDAVGNPVPFLRVSATDWIEETLPEESWKLSDSVRFAEALAAQGAIDLID

VSSGGVHAAQKIKSGPAFQAPFAVAIKKAVGDKLLVATVGTITNGKQANKLLEEEGLDVALVGRGFQKDPGLAWTFA
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SEQ ID No 11

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10 CCATACCATTTAATCCATTATGGTTCATTAGTGAATCGTGGGCCAGGTATCACCATTGTTGAAAGCACGGCTGTTTC
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SEQ ID No 12

25 MTVPYQVKPSDEIKGAPEVSYTPEQVPAGTFYPOSSDEVAPKIFQPLKIGKLALPNRIGVSPMCQYSADYNFEAT
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30 NEFYSPISENKRTDEYGGSFENRTRFLKEVIDSVKSSI PNDVPVFLRISAAENSPDEAWTIEDSKKLADILVEKGIA
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SEQ ID No 13

35 ATGGAAAACAACAATACTATACCGGCATTATTTCAACCCATAAAGATCAGTGAAGTTCGATCACATTACCTAATAGAAT
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40 GGCAAGAACATTTGTGGGGCCATCTACTGAGCCATTAGTGATTACACAATACACCACGAGAATTGACTGTTAAT
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SEQ ID No 14

55 MENNNTIPALFQPIKISDSITLNPRIIGVSPMCYSSSPDNDQATLFHFVHYGSFAVRGPALIIIESIFVSENSGLSI
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SEQ ID No 15

60 ATGGCCGACTTCACCCAGAGAAGACCTCCTCCCCCGGGCCCCGGGTGTTCCCTTCTACACCCCGGGCCAGGTCCC
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5 CCCAGGGCCAGAAAGGCCGTATCCAGCTTGCCACGCGCGCCGCAAGGCCTCCACCAAGGCCCTGGCACTACCAG
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SEQ ID No 16

15 MADFTQKKTSSPAAPGVFFYTPAQVPAAGTPLPSTPGDVPTLFTPLKIRGVELQNRFAVAPMCTYSADDGHMTDWHL
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 20 LSPISNQRTDQYGGSFENRTRVLRREIISAVRSVIPEDMPLFVRVSATEWMEYTGQPSWDLQQTIELAKILPDLGVDL
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SEQ ID No 17

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 40 atggaggccgcttggaaatccgatgattgcagatgatcggtatcggaacccggccatgcaaccccttgcgttcc
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SEQ ID No 18

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 65 CTCACCCCGGAGGTGCCGGATGCCGATGCCGCTTGTTCGACAAGAAGAGGGCTGAGCCGCACTGGATCGTTGAGAA
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TTTAG

SEQ ID No 19

5
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15 SEQ ID No 20

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acacggctgctgattcgcgcgatgtcggtgagtcagcagggcgccgagaagggtggccgagggccaagcagacgatgac
accatcgaggtcggtgagcgaatcacatggcggaagaccaaaggcgatctggctcctcattgctcgccagttcctgcg
cgagcctgagtttctgctgaggacggcgcataaccttggggtcaatgtgcagtgccctcaccaataccacagagcag
35
tgtggcgcaagggtgcaaggatttga

SEQ ID No 21

40
ATGTCGGCAGAAAAGAAGACTTTGAGCAAACCGGCCGCCGGGGTGCCTTACTACACCCCAGCCCAGGAGCCGCCGGC
AGGGACCCCTTTGCAGCAGCAGGACGCCATCCCAACGCTGTTCAAGCCTCTGAAGATCCGTGGCGTCGAGCTCTCCA
ACCGCTTTGGCGTCTCGCCCATGTGCACCTACTCAGCCGACGATGGCCACCTGACCGACTTCCACTTGGTGCACCTG
GGCCAGTTTCGCCCTGCACGGCAGGCCCTTGACCATTTGTGAGGCCACATCCGTACGCCCCAACGGACGCATCTCGCC
CGAGGACAGCGGCTGTGGCAAGACAGCCAGATCGCTCTGCGCCGATCGTGCAGTACGTGCACAGCCAGGGCC
45
AAAAGATCGCCATCCAACCTGGCTCATGCCGGCCGCAAGGCCAGCACAAAGGCCCCCTGGCACGACTCCTTACCCCC
AGCGGCGAGTATAAGCCGAGAGAGGGCTTACAGGTCTGTCGGACCCGAGTATGGCGGCTGGCCTGATGACGTCTGGC
CCCGAGCGCCATCCCGTTCTCGGAGGACTTTCCGAACCCCAAGGAGATGACCGTTGAGGAGATTGAGGGACTCGTCA
CCAGCTTTGTGGACGCTGCCAAGCGTGCCATCGAGGCCGGCGTCGACATTATTGAGATTACGGCGCTCACGGTTAC
CTGATCACCGAGTTCTTTGCGCGCTATCAAACAAACGGACAGACAAGTACGGCGGCAGCTTTGAGAACCACCCG
50
GGTCTGATCGATATTATCAAGGCCGTCCGGGCGAGTGATCCCGAGGAGATGCCACTCTTCGTCCGAATCTCCGCGA
CCGAATGGATGGAGTACGCCGGCGAGCCTAGCTGGGACCTCGAGCAGAGCACACAGCTTGCCAAGCTCCTCCCGGAC
CTGGGTGTCGACCTGCTCGACGTCAGCTCGGGCGGAACTCGGTGGCCCAAAAGATCGAGCTCACGCCGTACTACCA
GATCGACCTGGCAGCCAAGATCCGCGAGGCCGTCCGGCGATAGGTTGCTCATAGGCGCGGTGGCAACATCAACACGG
CTGACATTGCGCGCGATGTCTGGATGAGCAGGGCGCCGAGAAGGTGGCCGAGGCCAAGCAGACGCATGACACCATC
55
GAGGTGCTGAGCGAATCACATGGCGGCAAGACCAAGGCGGATCTGGTCTCATTGCTCGCCAGTTCTGCGCGAGCC
TGAGTTTGTGCTGAGGACGGCGCATAACCTTGGGGTCAATGTGCAGTGGCCTCACCAATACCACAGAGCAGTGTGGC
GCAAGGGTGCAAGGATTGTA

60 SEQ ID No 22

MSAEKKTLSKPAAGVPPYTPAQEPFAGTFLQQQDAIPTLFKPLKIRGVELSNRFGVSPMCTYSADDGHLTDFHLVHL
GQFALHGTALTIVEATSVTPNGRISPEDSGLWQDSQIAPLRRIVDYVHSQGQKIAIQLAHAGRKASTKAPWHDSTFP
SGEYKPREGLQVVGPEYGGWPDVWAPSAIPFSEDFPNPKEMTVEEIEGLVTSFVDAAKRAIEAGVDIEIHHAGHY
LITEFLSPLSNKRTDKYGGSFENRTRVLIDIKAVRAVIPEEMPLFVRISATEWMEYAGEPSWDLEQSTQLAKLLPD

LGVDLLDVSSGGNSVAQKIELTPYYQIDLAAKIREAVGDRLLIGAVGNINTADIARDVVDEQGAEKVAEAKQTHDTI
EVVSESHGGKTKADLVLIARQFLREPEFVLRTAHNLGVNVQWPHQYHRAVWRKGARI

5 SEQ ID No 23

ATGACTATTGTTAATGAAGGAGCCGAAAATGTTGGTTATTTTACACCTGCGCAAAAAATACCAGCTGGAGCGGCGAT
AGGTGTACCGCAACAAAATTTACTCTCTTAAATTAGAGGAGTGGAGTCCATAACAGAATGTTTGTTCGC
CGATGTGCACCTTATCCGCTGACCAAGAAGGGCATTGACAGATTTTACCTAGTACATCTTGGAGCGATGGGAATG
10 CGTGGGCCTGGCCTTGTAATGGTAGAAGCGACAGCGGTTTCCCCAGAGGGACGAATTTACCTAATGATCAGGATT
ATGGATGGAGTCGCAAAATGAAGCCGTTACGAAGAATTGTTGAATTTGCTCATTGCGCAAAATCAAAAAATTGGGATTC
AATTGGCGCATGCTGCTAGAAAGGCTAGCACCACTGCTCCTTATCGAGGATACACAGTTGCGACTGAAGCTCAAGGT
GGGTGGGAGAATGATGTTTATGGACCAATGAAGACAGGTGGGACGAAAACCAGCTCAACCTCATAAGTTAACTGA
AAAGCAATATGATGAATTAGTGGATAAGTTTGTGTTGCTGCGAAGCGTGCAGTTGAAATAGGTTTTGATGTAATTG
15 AAATTCATGGCGCTCATGGTTATCTTATATCGTCAACAGTTAGTCTGCCACTAATGACCGCAATGACAAGTATGGT
GGGACATTTGAGAAACGTATTTGTTTCTATGGAAGTTGTCCATTCTGTTTCGTAAGCAATTCAGATAGTATGCC
CTTGTTTTATAGATAACGGCTACAGATTGGTTGCCAAAGGACAGGATGGGAGATAGAAGATACAGTTGCATTAG
CAGCGAGGCTTCGCGATGGTGGTGTGACTTGATAGATGTTAGCTCTGGTGGTAATCACAAGGATCAAAGAATTGAG
GTGAAGGATTGCTATCAAGTTCCTTTTGCAGAAAAGATTAAAGGATCAAGTGAATGGAATACTACTTGGCGCTGTCCG
20 AATGATCAGGGATGGTCTTACGGCGAATGAAATCCTAGAAAGTGGAAAAGCTGATGTTACTTTTGTCCGCAAGGGAGT
TCTTAAGGAACCCGCTCGTTGGTGGTGTAGACAGCGCAACCAAGTGGGTGAAAATGTTGCATGGCCAGTTCAGTATGAC
TATGCAGTTAAGGGACACAGAAAGTTACGTTGA

25 SEQ ID No 24

MTIVNEGAENVGYFTPAQKIPAGAAIGVPQTKLFTPLKIRGVEFHFTNRMFVSPMCTYSADQEGHLTDFHLVHLGAM
GMRGPGGLVMVEATAVSPTEGRISPNDGLWFTMESQMKPLRRIVEFAHSQNKIGIQLAHAGRKASTTAPYRGYTVAT
EAQGGWENDVYGPFTNEDRWENHAQPHKLTQYDELVDKFFVAAKRAVEIGFDVIEIHGAHGYLISSTVSPAFTT
NDRNDKYGGTFEKRILFPMEVVSVRKAI PDSMPLFYRVTTATDWLPKGQGWIEIDTVAFTLAARLRDGGVDLIDVSS
30 GGNHKDQRIEVKDCYQVPFAEKIKDQVNGILLGAVGMIRDGLFTTANEILES GKADVTFFVAREFLRNP SLVDSANQ
LGENVAWPVQYDYAVKGHRKLR

SEQ ID No 25

CGAAACCTCGACCCAAACAAACAGCTGACCCTCTCCTTGACAACAAAGCCGGCCATCCTCGCCGACGATTGCCTCTA
CCCCCGCATAGTCACACTCGCACGTCGGTTCTCCCACCGTCAAACAGACAGCATGACGGGCACCGCAACAAAGCCG
CCCCCGGTGTGCCGTTTTACACCCCGGCCAGGAGCCTCCCGCGGGAACGCCAGTCGACGCCAGCACGGCTCCGACG
CTCTTCAAGCCCTCCGCATCCGCGACCTCACCATCAACAACCGCATCTGGGTGACGCCCATGTGCCAGTACTCCGC
CGACAATGGCCACGCGACCGACTACCACCTCGTCCACCTGGGCCAGTTGCGCCTGCACGGCGCCGCCCTGTCCATGG
40 TCGAGGCCACCGCCGTCGAGGCTCGTGGCCGATCTCCCCGAGGATGTCGGTTTGTGGCAGGACTCGCAGATTGCG
CCGCTGAAGCGCATCGCTCGACTTATCCACTCGCAGAACAGGTCGCGGCCATCCAGCTCGCCACGCGGTCGCAA
GGCTAGCACCCCTGGCACCGTGGATCACCGAGGCTCGCGGCAAGGCGCTGGCTCAGGAGAGCGAGAACGGCTGGCCCG
ACGACGTTGTGGCTCCGAGCGGATTCCTTACACCAAGGACTGGGCCACACCGCGTGAGTTGACTACCGAGGRRGTC
GAGGGTCTCGGGTGAAGAAGTTCGCCGAGTCGGCCAAGAGGTCAAATCGAGCTGGTTTTGACGTCATTGAGATCCACG
45 CCGCTCA

SEQ ID No 26

ATGACGGGCACCGCAACAAAGGCGCCCCCGGTGTGCCGTTTTTACACCCCGGCCAGGAGCCTCCCGCGGGAACGCC
AGTCGACGCCAGCACGGCTCCGACGCTCTTCAAGCCCCCTCCGCATCCGCGACCTCACCATCAACAACCGCATCTGGG
TCAGCCCCATGTGCCAGTACTCCGCGGACAATGGCCACGCGACCGACTACCACCTCGTCCACCTGGGCCAGTTCCGC
CTGCACGGCGCCGCCCTGTCCATGGTTCGAGGCCACCGCCGTCGAGGCTCGTGGCCGATCTCCCCGAGGATGTCGG
TTTGTGGCAGGACTCGCAGATTGCGCCGCTGAAGCGCATCGTCCGACTTATCCACTCGCAGAACCAGGTCGCGGCCA
55 TCCAGCTCGCCACGCGGTCGCAAGGCTAGCACCTGGCACCGTGGATCACCGAGGCTCGCGGCAAGGCGCTGGCT
CAGGAGAGCGAGAACGGCTGGCCGACGACGTTGTGGCTCCGAGCGGATTCCTTACACCAAGGACTGGGCCACACC
GCGTGAGTTGACTACCGAGGRTGAGGGTCTGGGTGAAGAAGTTCGCCGAGTCGGCCAAGAGGTCAAATCGAGCTG
GTTTTGACGTCATTGAGATCCACGCCGCT

60 SEQ ID No 27

MTGTANKAAPGVFPYTPAQEPAGTPVDASTAPTLFKPLRIRDLTINNRIWVSPMCQYSADNGHATDYHLVHLGQFA
LHGAALSMVEATAVEARGRISPEDVGLWQDSQIAPLKIRIVDFIHSQNVAAIQLAHAGRKASTLAPWITEARGKALA
QESENGWPDVVAPSAIPYTKDWATPRELTTEXSRVWVKFAESAKRSNRAGFDVIEIHAA
65

SEQ ID No 28

5 GAACTGCTGTAGATGTGGTTGAATTGGTATATTAGACCGGAGTACTCTATATGCGAGAGACTATACATTGAAGTTGC
CAACGTTCTTCCAGATTGATTAATCATGGCTTACGAGATAATCGACAACGTTGCGGCTGAAGGGGTTCCATATTACA
CACCGGCTCAAGACCGCCAGCTGGTACGCAGACAAGCGGCTCAACGAAGCTATTACACCCATCACCATCCGCGGC
GTCACATTCCTCAAACCGCCTCTCTCTGCCCCCTCTCTGCCAATACTCCGCCAAAGATGGTTATGCCACTGATTGGCA
CTTGACTCACCTCGGGGAATAATCCAAAGAGGCCCCGGATTGTCCATGGTGGAGGCTACCGCTGTACAAAACACAG
GTCGCATCACACCTCAGGATGTTGGTCTGTGGGAAGACGGCCAGATCGAGCCTCTGAAGCGCATCACCACCTTCGCG
CACAGTCAGAGCCAGAAAATTGGTATCCAGCTGTGCGATGCGGGTCGCAAGGCCAGTTGCGTATCTCCCTGGCTAAG
10 CGTAAATGCTGTGCGCGCGGAAGAAGTGGGTGGCTGGCCAGACAATATCGTTGCTCCCTCGGCCATCGCACAGAAA
ATGGTGTGAACCCAGTTCCCAAGGCTTTACGAAGGAGGATATAGAGCAACTCAAGAGCGACTACGTGGAAGCGGCA
AAACGAGCCATCCATGCTGGTTTCGATGTTATCGAATTATGCAGCTCATGGATATCTACTGCATCAATTCTTGAG
TCCGGTAAGCAATCAAAGAACCGACGAGTATGG

15 SEQ ID No 29

20 ATGGCTTACGAGATAATCGACAACGTTGCGGCTGAAGGGGTTCCATATTACACACCGGCTCAAGACCGCCAGCTGG
TACGCAGACAAGCGGCTCAACGAAGCTATTACACCCATCACCATCCGCGGCGTCACATTCCCAAACCGCCTTTCC
TTGCCCCCTCTCTGCCAATACTCCGCCAAAGATGGTTATGCCACTGATTGGCACTTGACTCACCTCGGGGGAATAATC
TCTGTGGGAAGACGGCCAGATCGAGCCTCTGAAGCGCATCACCACCTTCGCGCACAGTCAGAGCCAGAAAATTGGTA
TCCAGCTGTGCGATGCGGGTCGCAAGGCCAGTTGCGTATCTCCCTGGCTAAGCGTAAATGCTGTGCGCGCGGAAGAA
GTGGGTGGCTGGCCAGACAATATCGTTGCTCCCTCGGCCATCGCACAGAAAATGGTGTGAACCCAGTTCCCAAGGC
TTTCACGAAGGAGATATAGAGCAACTCAAGAGCGACTACGTGGAAGCGGCAAAACGAGCCATCCATGCTGGTTTCG
25 ATGTTATCGAAATTCATGCAGCTCATGGATATCTACTGCATCAATTCTTGAGTCCGGTAAGCAATCAAAGAACCGAC
GAGTATGG

SEQ ID No 30

30 MAYEIIDNVAEAGVPPYTPAQDPAGTQTSGSTKLFTPITIRGVTFPNRLFAPLPCQYSAKDGATDWHLTHLGGII
QRGPGLSMVEATAVQNHGRITPQDVGLWEDGQIEPLKRITTFAHQSQKIGIQLSHAGRKASCVSPWLSVNAVAEE
VGGWPDNIVAPSAIAQENGVPVPKAFTEKEDIEQLKSDYVEAAKRAIHAGFDVIEIHAHGYLLHQFLSPVSNQRTD
EY

35 SEQ ID No 31

40 TTTGGATGGTATAATAATAATTCTATTTGTGAAACATACGGGGCTGGTCTTGATCAAGAACGGTCCATCTATGGTCT
ATAAAGAACTCTTGTTCACTTTCTTTCCACGTCCCTGAAGCTCCAATCAATCTGGTTCGCCATCTTGACCTCCACG
CCAAGCTCGTTAGCAAAAGCTCGAACCAGACAGGATCTGTTGGAACCAACGTCCAGCCCTCACAATGTGATAACC
AGATTGCAAAACCTCTTCAGCAAGATGTCAGTCTTGATTCCACCTACTGCTGAAACAAGTACACTATCGCCAACAG
CCTTCTTTTACCTCTTTGGCGAGGTCTACCTGGTAAGCAGGACCGGACTTGATGGCGATGGCGGATCTAGGATGGATA
CCGCTGAGCTGACGTCCACCAAGTCTACTCCATGCTTGGGCAAGATACGCGCGAGTTGACAAGTCTGCTCGACTGT
CCAGCTTTTCAGGAAACTCGTCTTTGAATTGAGAGTCAAACCTCGAACCAATCAGTTGCACTGACACGAACGAGGACAG
GTGTAGTTTCGGGGATGGCAGCGCGGATGAGGTCAAGGATTTCCAAGACAACCTCTGATACGGTTCTCGAAACTGCCA
45 CCATACTCGTCGGTT

SEQ ID No 32

50 AACCGACGAGTATGGTGGCAGTTTCGAGAACCGTATCAGAGTTGTCTTGAAATCCTTGACCTCATCCGCGCTGCCA
TCCCGGAAACTACACCTGTCTCGTTCGTGTCAGTGCAACTGATTGGTTCGAGTTTGACTCTCAATTCAAAGACGAG
TTTCTTGAAAGCTGGACAGTCGAGCAGACTTGTCAACTCGCGCGTATCTTGCCCAAGCATGGAGTAGACTTGGTGG
CGTCAGCTCAGGCGGTATCCATCCTAAGTCCGCCATCGCCATCAAGTCCGGTCTTGCTTACCAGGTAGACCTCGCCA
AACAGGTAAGAAGGCTGTTGGCGATAGTGTACTTGTTCAGCAGTAGGTGGAATCAAGACTGGACATCTTGCTGAA
GAGGTTTTGCAATCTGGTATCGACATTGTGAGGGCTGGACGTTGGTTCCAACAGAATCCTGGTCTGGTTCGAGCTTT
55 TGCTAACGAGCTTGGCGTGGAGGTCAAGATGGCGAACCAGATTGATTGGAGCTTCAAGGGACGTGGAAGAAAGTGA
ACAAGAGTTCTTTATAG

SEQ ID No 33

60 TDEYGGSFENRIRVVLEILDILIRAAIPETTPVLVRVSATDWFEFDSQFKDEFPSWTVETQCLARILPKHGVLDLVD
VSSGGIHPKSAIAIKSGPAYQVDLAKQVKAVGDSVLVSAVGGIKTGHLAEVQLQSGIDIVRAGRWFQNPGLVRFA
ANELGVEVKMANQIDWSFKGRGKKNKSSI

SEQ ID No 34

AGGAAGTTGCATGTCACTTGTAGTGACAGGGCGTCGTGTAAATTTATAAAATACCTATACTTGTGTTGTTCACTTCTA
 TGTACTCATATCAATCCGAGAAGATCAAACAGTCCCCTATACACACTTGTCAAGACCTATCTATTATTTCAAAAT
 CAGCAATATGGCTGAGACAATGCCTAAGTGTGAGGCAATGGCCATCACAAATCATCATCAATAAGGAAGCTCCGA
 ATGTTCCCTTTCTATACTCCAGTGCAAGATCCACCAGCAGGAACGCTTACGATGTTACGCTGAAGGAAGCCTATTCT
 5 TCTCTTATTAATAAGAAACCTGACTCTTCAAACCGGATTTTGTCTCCCAATGTGTCAATATTCAGCAAAGGA
 TGGTGTCAATGACCCCTGGCACAAACACACCTGGGCAGCTTCGCAGCAGAGGTCCGGGTCTCATTGTACAGAAG
 TCAACGCAGTTTACCAGAGGGACGAATCAGTCTGAGGATGAGGCATCTACGATGATGGGCAGCTTGGACCTCTC
 CGGGATATTGTGGACTTTGTACACAGCCAGGGCGCCAAGATTGCTATTTCAGATAGGTCATGCTGGGAGAAAAGCGAG
 CACAGTCGTACCGTGGCTGGACCGCAAGAACACTGCTTTTA

10

SEQ ID No 35

MPKCEANGHHKIIINKEAPNVFFYTPVQDPPAGTSYDVQPEGSLSLIKIRNLTLQNRI FVSPMCQYSAKDGVMTWPW
 15 HKQHLGSFAARGPGLIVTEVNAVSPETRISPEDAGIYDDQLGPLRDLVDVHVSQGA KIAIQIGHAGRKASTVVPWL
 DRKNATF

SEQ ID No 36

GCACGAGGGATTATTGACAACATCGCGGCTGAAGGGGCTCCCTACTACACGCCTGCTCAAGACYCTCCAGCAGGCAC
 ACAGACCAGCGGCTCAACCAAGGTTTTACACBCATCACCATCCGAGGCGTCACATTCCTCAACCGTCTCTTTCTTG
 CCCCTCTCTGTCAATACTCCGCCAAAGATGGATATGCTACTGATTGGCACTTGACTCATCTCGGAGGCATTATCCAA
 CGAGGCCCGGGACTGTCCATGGTAGAGGCCACCGCTGTTCAAACACAGGTCGCATCACGCCTCAGGACGTTGGTCT
 CTGGGAAGATGGACAAATCGAGCCCTTTGAAGCGCATCACTACTTTTGCCACAGCCAAAGCWCAGAAGATTGGTAT
 20 TCAGCTCTCGCACGCTGGTCTAAGGCTAGTTGTGTATCTCCGTGGTTGAGCATCAACGCTGTTGCCGCTAAGGAAG
 TCGGTGGCTGGCCAGACAACATTGTTGCTCCTTCTGCCATCGCACAGAAGCTGGCGTGAACCTGTTCCCAAGGCC
 25 TTCACCAAGGAGGATATCGAGGAACCAAGAATGACTTTCTGGCTGCAGCMAAACGAGCCAWCCGCGCTGGTTTTGA
 TGTATCGAGATCCATGCAGCTCATGGATACKTGCTTACCAGTTCTTGAGTCCAGTCAGTAACCAAGAACCAGATG
 AGTATGGTGGCAGCTTCGAGAACCGTATCAGAGTCGTCTTGAGATCATTG

30

SEQ ID No 37

GCACGAGGGATTATTGACAACATCGCGGCTGAAGGGGCTCCCTACTACACGCCTGCTCAAGACYCTCCAGCAGGCAC
 ACAGACCAGCGGCTCAACCAAGGTTTTACACBCATCACCATCCGAGGCGTCACATTCCTCAACCGTCTCTTTCTTG
 CCCCTCTCTGTCAATACTCCGCCAAAGATGGATATGCTACTGATTGGCACTTGACTCATCTCGGAGGCATTATCCAA
 35 CGAGGCCCGGGACTGTCCATGGTAGAGGCCACCGCTGTTCAAACACAGGTCGCATCACGCCTCAGGACGTTGGTCT
 CTGGGAAGATGGACAAATCGAGCCCTTTGAAGCGCATCACTACTTTTGCCACAGCCAAAGCCAGAAGATTGGTATTC
 AGCTCTCGCACGCTGGTCTAAGGCTAGTTGTGTATCTCCGTGGTTGAGCATCAACGCTGTTGCCGCTAAGGAAGTC
 GGTGGCTGGCCAGACAACATTGTTGCTCCTTCTGCCATCGCACAGAAGCTGGCGTGAACCTGTTCCCAAGGCCCT
 CACCAAGGAGGATATCGAGGAACCAAGAATGACTTTCTGGCTGCAGCMAAACGAGCCAWCCGCGCTGGTTTTGATG
 40 TCATCGAGATCCATGCAGCTCATGGATACKTGCTTACCAGTTCTTGAGTCCAGTCAGTAACCAAGAACCAGATGAG
 TATGGTGGCAGCTTCGAGAACCGTATCAGAGTCGTCTTGAGATCATTG

SEQ ID No 38

ARGIIDNIAAEGAPYTPAQDXPAGTQTSGSTKVFTXITIRGVTFPNRLFLAPLCQYSAKDGYATDWHLTHLGGIIQ
 45 RGPGLSMVEATAVQNHGRITPDQVGLWEDGQIEPLKRITTFHQSQKIGIQLSHAGRKASCVS PWLSINAVAAKEV
 GGWPDNIVAPSAIAQEAQVNPVKAFTKEDIEELKNDFLAAXKRAXRAGFDVIEIHAHGYXLHQFLSPVSNQRTDE
 YGGSFENRIRRVLEII

SEQ ID No 39

CCTCAAGATCCGAGGTCTTACCCTCCAGAACCGTATTATGTTGAGGGGGCTCTGCCAGTACTCTGCTCCCGACGGAC
 ACTACACAATGTGGCATCACACCCACATGGGCGGCATCATCAACGCGGTCCCGACTCACCTGCGTTGAAGCCACA
 GCCGTGACTCTCAAGGTCGCATCACGCCTGAAGACGTCGGTATCTGGCAAGATTCTCAGATCGAGCCTCTTGCCAA
 GGTGCTCGAGTTTGCCCACTCCAGAACCAAGATCATGATTAGTTGGCGCATGCGGGCCGCAAGCGAGCACTG
 TGGCACCATGGTTAAGCGGCGCGATGTTGCTGGTGAGGACGTCACGGATGGCCACAGGATGTCTGGGCGCCAGT
 55 GCGATTCCATGGAACGAGAAGCACGCTGTCCCAAAGGAGATGTCGTTGGATGATATCGAGGCTTCAAGAAGGCGTT
 TGGAGAGGCGGTCAAGCGGGCATTGAAGGCTGGATTTGATGTTATTGAGATTCACAATGCTCAGGATACCTCTCC
 ACGAATTCTATCTGCCTGAGAGCAACACCAGGACCGACAAGTACGGGCGGAAGCTGGGAAAACCGCACTCGTCTGACA
 ATGGAAGTCTGTCACCTTGTCCGCAGCATT

60

SEQ ID No

40LKIRGLTLQNRIMRLRGLCQYSAPDGHYTMWHHTHMGIIQRGPLTCVEATAVTPQGRITPEDVGIWQDSQIEPL
 AKVVEFAHSQNKIMIQLAHAGRKASTVAPWLSGGDVAGEDVNGWPQDVWAPSAIPWNEKHAVPKEMSLDDIEAFKK
 AFGEAVKRALKAGFDVIEIHNAHGYLLHEFICLRATPGPTSTGGSWENRRLTMESSRRPCPQH

65

SEQ ID No 41

5 GACTGCCGAGTAAACGCGCCGCAAGGAGCGGGAGGATGGCCGGAGGATGTTGTGGGTCCGTCGGGTGGGGAGGAC
 TTTACGTGGGATGAGAGGTCTCGAGCGACCCTAGTGGAGGCTACTATGCGCCGAGAGAGTTGTCGGTCAGAGAGAT
 CAAGGAGATGGTCCAAGACTGGGCGACAGCAGCGAAAAGGGCGGTGAAAGCGGGCGTGGATGTAATCGAAATCCACG
 GCGCGCATGGGTACCTCATCCACGAATTCCTCTCACCCATTACCAACCGCCGGACAGATTCTTACGGCGGTCTTTTC
 10 GAAAACCGTACCCGTCTACTCATTGAAATCGTAACAGCCGTCGAGCCGCGATGCCCTCCAGCATGCCTCTCTTCCT
 CCGCTCTCTCTACAGAATGGATGGAAGATACCGACATCGGCAAGAAGTTCGGAAGCTGGGATGTCGAAAGCACGA
 TCAAGATCTCCAAATCCTGGCCGACTTGGGCGTTGATCTCTCTGACGTGTCTTCCGGTGGGAATCATCTCAGCAG
 AAAATCAACATGTTCAACACC

SEQ ID No 42

15 LPSKRAKEAGWPEDVVGPSGGEDFTWDERSSSDPSGGYYAPRELSVREIKEMVQDWATAAKRAVKAGVDVIEIHG
 AHGYLIHEFLSPITNRRTDSYGGSFENRTRLIEIVTAVRAAMPSSMPLFLRLSSTEWMEDTDIGKKFGSWDVESTI
 KISKILADLGVDLLDVSSGGNHPQQKINMFNT

SEQ ID No.

20 ATGTCCCCACCACGCTTGAAGCGGCCCTGCCGACCCTCACCGCTCGGCACGCCGCTCAAATACCCCGTCTCGGG
 GCGGTGCGGCCCAACCGGTTCTCAACGCGGCCATGTGCGAGGGCCTGGCGACGTTTGACGAGGCGGACCCGTCCA
 AGCGCGGCATCCCGACGGAGCAGCTGGTGCAGCTGTACCGGCGCTGGGGCCAGGGCGAGTGGGGCCAGATCCAGACG
 GGCAACGTATGATCGACCCGGAGCACCTCGAGGCCCGGGCAACATGGTGGTCCCGCGCGACGCGGAGCCCTCGGG
 CGAGCGCTTCGACATGTTTTCAAGCTCGCCGCCCGCCCAAGGAGCACGGCAGCCTCATCGTCGCGCAGGTCCGAC
 25 ACCCGGTCGCCAGGCCCGCGGCAGCGTCCAGCAGCACCCCATTAGCGCCAGCGACGTGCAGCTTAAGCAGGAGATG
 TTTGGGTCAAAGTTTGGCGTGCCAGGCCCGCTACCAAGGAGGATATTAAGCGGTGATTGAGGGTTTTGCCACAC
 GGCCGAGTACCTTGAAAAGGCCGGTTTTCGACGGTATCGAATTGCACGCCGCCACGGTTACCTGCTGGCCCAATTCC
 TGTCGGAACAACCAACAGCGCACCGACGAGTACGGCGGCAGCCTCGAAAACCGCATGCGGCTAATCCTCGAGGTC
 ACGGCCGAGGTCGCCAGGCCGAGCAGCAAGAATTTTCATCTCGGCATCAAATTAACAGCGTCGAGTTCAGGAGAA
 30 GGGTTTCAAGCCAGAGGAGCGGTGCAGTTGTGCGAGGCCCTCGAGGCCGCGGGCATGGATTTTGTGAGACGAGCG
 GCGGCACCTATGAGAGTTTTGGTTTTGCGCACCGCAAGGAGTCCAGCCGCAAGCGGGGAGAACTATTTTATCGAGTTC
 GCCGAGGTATCCGCAAGGCCGTCAAGCACATGGTGGTCTACACCACCGCGGCTTCAAGACGGTGGGCGCCATGGT
 CGACGCGCTGCAGGGCGTGCATGGGATAGGCATCGGGCGCGCAGCCGGTTTCGAGCCCGGACCTCGCCAAGGACATCA
 TCGCGGGCAAGGTGTCCAGCATTATCAAATACGCCATGGGGGAGGACGAGTTTGTGCTGCAGTTGACTGCCTGCTCG
 35 GCGCAAATAAGGCTGATGGCCAAGGGCGAGGAGCCGTTTGACATCTCAAACGCCGACGAGGTGGCGCGGTGACGCA
 GTTGATGGCGGAGGGCAAGGTG

SEQ ID No. 44

40 MSPRFEAAPADPSPLGTPLKYPVSGRSAPNRLNAAAMSEGLATFDEADPSKRGIPTQLVQLYRRWQGEWQGIQT
 GNMIDPEHLEAPGNMVPVPRDAEPSGERFDMFSKLAAAKEHGSLLIVAQVGHPRQARGSVQOHPISASDVQLKQEM
 FGSKEGVPVRPATKEDIKAVIEGFAHTAEYLEKAGFDGIELHAAHGYLLAQFLSETTNQRTDEYGGSLNRMRLILEV
 TAEVRRRTSKNFILGIKINSVEFQEKGFKEEAVQLCEALEAAGMDFVETSGGTYESFGFAHRKSSRKRENYFIEF
 AEVIRKAVKHMVVYTTGGFKTVGAMVDALQGVDIGIGRAAGSEPLAKDIIAGKVSSIIKYAMGEDEFVLQLTACS
 45 AQIRLMAKGEEPFDISNADEVARTQLMAEGKV

SEQ ID No. 45

AGCTTAGACCTACAGAGAGCATTGCTACTGTAAGTTGTATTTGCGCTTCTCGCATAGAACAAAATATAACTGATGGT
 GTAGGTATAAACTAGCATCTCTTCCACCTTTAGATCCCCCTGACAAGCACCTTATGGCTTCGATGGAAACAGC
 TATTCCTTCTACTGGTAAAAATAGGATACCAGAGGCTACAATCAATACACCTCGATAGAGGCTGTGCAATGTGGCC
 50 AACTGGCAACGCTGCGGTTAGTCATCGTCGGAGACTTTCTGGGATTCATTTTCTTCCGAGTCTCCGCCTGCTTATTA
 AGGCATCAATCTGGATGCTCCACTGTGGTACATCCAATTTTCGATTTTCTTCCGAGAGGCAAGGATTCCTACTGGT
 TCAGTCTAGGCATTTAGAAGATCAAAGCTGTCTGTACCTCCGTACCTGGGTGTTGACGCTCATTCGCCAGTTTCGA
 CCCAAGGGCGAGCGCCATGTGCGCGAGCGATCGCCGCGATATGCCTCGAATTTGCGCCATTCCGCATCCAGTTTCCA
 55 GTGCCCTTCCCGAATGACTGTCTCCACTATTCCGCAAGATTGTAATCAAGCCTGAAGAAGCGGAGCATTTTGGA
 AGTCGTATGTTCTACTGATTCTGTGCCTGGCGCAGACGGGTATATAATAAGATCACGCACCGAGGAGTTCTTA

SEQ ID No. 46

GTTCGACGTCAATTGCCACG

60 SEQ ID No. 47

CCTTGATCGTTGCTGAGCG

SEQ ID No. 48
ATGACTGTCGCCGATATCG

5 SEQ ID No. 49
CTATACATCGAAAATAGACTGC

SEQ ID No. 50
CCGTCCTGGGCGGAGTATTGGCAGAG

10 SEQ ID No. 51
GCGAATCAGATTCTAGAGGAGCAGGATATCG

SEQ ID No. 52
GCTCAGCACCTCGGCGTCGAAATCTCC

15 SEQ ID No. 53
TCTGCCAATACTCCGCC

SEQ ID No. 54
20 CTTTCCGGCCGGCATG

SEQ ID No. 55
GGTATTGAGGGTCGCATGACTGTCGCCGATATCGA

25 SEQ ID No. 56
AGAGGAGAGTTAGAGCCTACATCGAAAATAGACTGCTTGTACACC

SEQ ID No. 57
GGTATTGAGGGTCGCATGTCGCAACCTGTTGTG

30 SEQ ID No. 58
AGAGGAGAGTTAGAGCCTATATCTTCTCGAGTTTCTTCC

SEQ ID No. 59
35 GGTATTGAGGGTCGCATGGGTTCCAACGCCTTC

SEQ ID No. 60
AGAGGAGAGTTAGAGCCTAAATGGCCCTGCCAAACTG

40 SEQ ID No. 61
GGTATTGAGGGTCGCATGGCTCTCCCTGACGTCGAAA

SEQ ID No. 62
AGAGGAGAGTTAGAGCCTACTCAAAGATGCTCTCC

SEQ ID No. 63

GGTATTGAGGGTCGCATGACAGTTCCATACCAAG

5 SEQ ID No. 64

AGAGGAGAGTTAGAGCCTAATTACTTCTAATTTAGATGTTC

SEQ ID No. 65

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10

SEQ ID No. 66

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SEQ ID No. 67

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SEQ ID No. 68

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20 SEQ ID No. 69

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SEQ ID No. 72

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SEQ ID No. 76

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SEQ ID No. 77

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SEQ ID No. 78

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50 SEQ ID No. 79

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SEQ ID No. 80

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55

SEQ ID No 81

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SEQ ID No. 83

5 FG00074.1 hypothetical protein 3813139459+
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SEQ ID No. 84

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SEQ ID No. 85

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40 PNGQDRSQIGKLAEQSIQSGECDVLLARGLMSPSWTEDASVALMGTRAAGNPQYHRVHVAKK

CLAIMS

1. Method of identifying an anti-fungal agent which targets an essential protein or gene of a fungus
5 comprising contacting a candidate substance with
 - (i) a NADH:flavin oxidoreductase protein which comprises the sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:3,
 - (ii) a NADH:flavin oxidoreductase protein which is a homologue of (i) and which comprises the sequence shown by
10 SEQ ID NO: 8, 12, 14, 19, 24, 42, 44, 83 or 85,
 - (iii) a protein which has 50% identity with (i) or (ii),
 - (iv) a protein comprising a fragment of (i), (ii) or (iii) which fragment has a length of at least 50 amino
15 acids,
 - (v) a polynucleotide that comprises sequence which encodes (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv),
 - (vi) a polynucleotide comprising sequence which has at least 70% identity with the coding sequence of (v),
20 and determining whether the candidate substance binds or modulates (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi), wherein binding or modulation of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) indicates that the candidate substance is an anti-fungal agent.
- 25 2. Method according to claim 1 wherein (iii) or (iv) have an oxidoreductase activity.
3. Method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein (i), (ii),
30 (iii) or (iv) comprise one or more of the motifs defined by regions 1 to 11 in Figures 1 and 2.

4. Method according to any one of the preceding claims comprising carrying out a redox reaction in the presence and absence of the candidate substance to determine whether the candidate substance inhibits the
5 oxidoreductase activity of a protein as defined in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the redox reaction is carried out by contacting said protein with NADH or NADPH; and an electron acceptor, under conditions in which in the absence of the candidate substance the protein catalyses
10 reduction of the electron acceptor.

5. Method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein (iii) is a protein comprising the sequence of any of the following: SEQ ID NO: 6, 10, 16, 22, 27, 30, 33,
15 35, 38, 40.

6. Method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the (i) or (ii) is an oxidoreductase of *Aspergillus flavus*; *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *Aspergillus*
20 *nidulans*; *Aspergillus niger*; *Aspergillus parasiticus*; *Aspergillus terreus*; *Blumeria graminis*; *Candida albicans*; *Candida cruzei*; *Candida glabrata*; *Candida parapsilosis*; *Candida tropicalis*; *Colletotrichum trifolii*; *Cryptococcus neoformans*; *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*; *Fusarium*
25 *graminarium*; *Fusarium solani*; *Fusarium sporotrichoides*; *Leptosphaeria nodorum*; *Magnaporthe grisea*; *Mycosphaerella graminicola*; *Neurospora crassa*; *Phytophthora capsici*; *Phytophthora infestans*; *Plasmopara viticola*; *Pneumocystis jiroveci*; *Puccinia coronata*; *Puccinia graminis*;
30 *Pyricularia oryzae*; *Pythium ultimum*; *Rhizoctonia solani*; *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*; *Trichophyton interdigitale*; *Trichophyton rubrum*; or *Ustilago maydis*.

7. Method according to any one of the preceding claims which further comprises formulating the identified anti-fungal agent into a agricultural or pharmaceutical composition.

5

8. Method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 which further comprises killing or impairing the growth of a fungus by contacting the fungus with the identified anti-fungal agent.

10

9. Use of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6 to identify or obtain an anti-fungal agent.

15

10. Use of an anti-fungal agent identified by the method of any one of claims 1 to 6 in the manufacture of a medicament for prevention or treatment of fungal infection.

20

11. Method of detecting the presence of a fungus in a sample comprising detecting the presence in the said sample of a protein or polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

25

12. Method according to claim 11 wherein the sample is from an human, animal or plant individual who is suspected of having a fungal infection.

30

13. An isolated protein or polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

14. A vector comprising a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

15. A recombinant cell comprising a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6 or a vector according to claim 14.

5

16. A method of obtaining a protein as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6 comprising expressing the protein from a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6 or a vector according to claim 14.

10

17. A method of obtaining a polynucleotide as defined in claim 1 to 3, 5 or 6 comprising replication of a vector as defined in claim 14 or synthesis of the polynucleotide by condensation of nucleotides.

15

18. An organism which is transgenic for a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

20

19. An organism which has been genetically engineered to render a polynucleotide or protein as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6 non-functional or inhibited.

20. An antibody which is specific for a protein as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

25

21. A method for preventing or treating a fungal infection comprising administering an anti-fungal agent identified by the method of any one of claims 1 to 6.

30

22. A method for preventing or treating a fungal infection comprising administering a protein or polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

23. A method of killing, or impairing the growth of, a fungus comprising inhibiting the expression or activity of a polynucleotide or protein as defined in any one of
5 claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

24. A method according to claim 23 wherein the fungus has infected a human, animal or plant individual.

10 25. A fungus which has been killed, or whose growth has been impaired, by inhibition of the expression or activity of a protein or polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 or 6.

	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
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SEQ 6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
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101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	
SEQ 3	YSA-----	-----	QDGHM TD--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	MLVEATAVQE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
SEQ 6	YSA-----	-----	DDGHM TP--WHMAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	LMVEATAVQE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIEPLS RVI-EFVHSQ	NQ-LIGV--Q
SEQ 8	YSCB-----	S	DPSSPHVGA	TN--YHLAHL	GHLAKGAGL	VFIETAVQE	N-GRISPND	--GLWQ--DG	TTSEQLGLK RVV-EFVHSQ	GA-KVGI--Q
SEQ 10	YSA-----	-----	EDGHM TD--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	MMIEATVSE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
SEQ 12	YSA-----	-----	DYNFEA TP--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	TIVETAVSE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
SEQ 14	YSS-----	-----	SPTDQA TL--FHEVHY	GSFAVRGPGI	IILESTVSE	N-SGLSIHDL	--GLWN--DD	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
SEQ 16	YSA-----	-----	DDGHM TD--YHLAHL	GSFAVRGPGI	TIVETAVSE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
SEQ 19	QMG-----	-----	FGNHL PN--FELAAV	YATWARGDNG	LITGNVQVQ	HAHGDHAI	--SENH--PG	-----	TTPEQVTEF KAWADARLA	GS-KTTPVQV
SEQ 22	YSA-----	-----	DDGHL TD--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	TIVETAVSE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
SEQ 24	YSA-----	-----	DQEGHL TD--YHLAHL	GAMMVRGPGI	MMVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWFTMS	-----	OMKPLR RIV-EFAHSQ	NQ-KIGI--Q
SEQ 27	YSA-----	-----	DNGHA TD--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	MMVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWFTMS	-----	OMKPLR RIV-EFAHSQ	NQ-KIGI--Q
SEQ 30	YSA-----	-----	KDGYA TD--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	MMVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWFTMS	-----	OMKPLR RIV-EFAHSQ	NQ-KIGI--Q
SEQ 33	YSA-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 35	YSA-----	-----	KDGYM TP--WHKQHL	GSFAVRGPGI	MMVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWFTMS	-----	OMKPLR RIV-EFAHSQ	NQ-KIGI--Q
SEQ 38	YSA-----	-----	KDGYA TD--YHLAHL	GGIAQRGPGI	MMVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWFTMS	-----	OMKPLR RIV-EFAHSQ	NQ-KIGI--Q
SEQ 40	YSA-----	-----	PDGHY TM--WHHTHM	GGIIQRGPGI	TCVEATAVTE	Q-GRITPDQV	--GLWQ--DS	-----	QIEPLK RIT-TFAHSQ	GG-KIGI--Q
SEQ 42	GLA-----	TF	DEADP--SKRG	IPTEQIVQVY	RRWGQSGNGQ	QZGNVMDP	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 44	GLA-----	TF	RDGFO QP--WHEAHY	GGIAQRGPGI	MMVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWQ--DS	-----	QIEPLK RIT-TFAHSQ	GG-KIGI--Q
SEQ 93	YSA-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 95	YSA-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bacteria	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
T44612	YMA-----	-----	EDGLI ND--WHQVHY	ASMAARGAGL	LVVEATAVSE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
NP_625402	YSA-----	-----	APEGPSAGV	GD--WHEAHY	GARAVGTGGL	LVVEATAVSE	E-GRISPND	--GLWQ--DG	TTSEQLGLK RVV-EFVHSQ	GA-KVGI--Q
NP_295913	YSA-----	-----	TDGVA NE--FHLVHL	GQYALGAGL	ILAEATAVSE	E-GRITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
AF320254	YSA-----	-----	EDGAP TD--FHLVHL	GQYALGAGL	LYTETCVSE	D-ARITPDQV	--GLWK--DS	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
OYE family	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AF4875	FRA-----	-----	DDGQ VELFVQVQY	QQRASVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
AF4961	FRA-----	-----	DDGQ VELFVQVQY	QQRASVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
Ca2460	FRA-----	-----	AKNHT PS--DLQVHY	KTHSQVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
Nc4452	FRA-----	-----	DDGQ VELFVQVQY	QQRASVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
ScOYE1	MRA-----	-----	LHPGNI ENRDMAVEY	QQRASVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
ScOYE2	MRA-----	-----	LHPGNI ENRDMAVEY	QQRASVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
ScOYE3	MRA-----	-----	LHPGNI ENRDMAVEY	QQRASVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q
A36990	FRA-----	-----	SKD-HI PS--DLQVHY	NARSQVPGTL	LITEATFISE	Q-AGGYDNAP	--GVNS--EE	-----	QIAEMR RVI-DFVHSQ	GG-KIGV--Q

[illegible]

	401	411	421	431	441	451	461	471	481	491
			-----9-----		10-----					
			*****	#####	#####	##				
SEQ 3	SWKSEDTRV	PAQELVK-Q	GAVDLIDVS	GGVLAQQ	-----KI	KSGPAFQVFF	AVAVKKAAGD	-----KLLVAAV	GAIT	
SEQ 6	SGNRGVDTRV	---FAKILA-ET	GUYDVLIDVS	GHTSEEQ	-----KI	HAKPGFQAFV	AIAVQNAAGD	-----KLAVASV	GMIA	
SEQ 9	SWDN-QSSL	EIVKKLE-E	WGIDLIDVS	AANHKKQ	-----KI	NLHTAYQDLD	AQGRTRQAI	-----RAAGAST	IVAGVGLTD	SEQARGVLVG
SEQ 10	SKWLKSDVS	FABALAA-Q	GAIDLIDVS	GGVHAAQ	-----KI	KSGPAQAFV	AVAIKKAAGD	-----KLLVATV	GTTT	
SEQ 12	AWTIDESKR	---LADLV-E	KGLALIDVS	GGNDYKQFP	-----RSGLSK	ELRHEITVEL	SRALKQHVLE	-----KLLVQSV	GGLL	
SEQ 14	AWSTEDLAK	---LADLV-E	LGWVLDVTS	GGNVAIKGS	-----RYLLAD	AKGLPSQVFL	AKSLKASHRN	-----RCLTLAG	GGLD	
SEQ 16	SLQDQCTV	---LAKLLE-E	LGVDLLDVS	GGNNKQD	-----KI	NVHTYQTQIM	AQETRAAHVE	AGKGLVAGAV	GLVT	---SA
SEQ 19	TDQAEVLVK	---QIEFLF-Q	WGIDFVEVSG	GSYDQPMAN	GPXPEKSEST	MAREAFYFGE	AKTIRTK	---FPKLEPMAT	GGFR	
SEQ 22	SWLEQSTVF	---LAKLLE-E	LGVDLLDVS	GGNSVAC	-----KI	ELTPYQYIDL	AKTREAAGD	-----LILGAV	GNIN	
SEQ 24	GWIEDTVAQ	TLAARLR-D	GGVDLIDVS	GGNHKKQ	-----RI	EVKDCQYVFF	AEKIKQDVNG	-----RLTGAV	GNIR	
SEQ 27										
SEQ 30										
SEQ 33	SWTVQETCG	QLARILF-K	HGVDLIDVS	GGIHFPS	-----ALAI	KSGFAYQVLD	AKQVKKAGVD	-----SVLVSAV	GGIK	
SEQ 35										
SEQ 38										
SEQ 40										
SEQ 42	SWDVESTIK	---ISKILA-D	LGVDLLDVS	GGNHPPQ	-----KI	NMNF		---MVYTTG	GFKT	
SEQ 44	FKP-EAAVQ	LCGLAEAAQM	---DFVETSG	GTYESFG	---FAHRKRESS	RKRENYTEIF	AEVIRKAVKH			
SEQ 46	WTWLEQSIK	---LAHQLA-D	RGVDVLIDVS	GGIHKQD	-----KV	AAGPGYQAPL	AKATKKSVDG	---IMLSTV	GSIK	
SEQ 48	SWTVQETVE	LAIMLQE---	ARVDLLDVS	GGLVPEQ	-----KI	TVGAGYQGLG	AKAVRDALAK	---IEPDASKR	MLVGA	
Bacteria										
TP 625402	EQTLESI---	LARLFK-A	HGIDLISVS	GTTTPEP	---NI	PNQPAFYKPI	AERTVREAKL	---PVTSAF	GFTG	
NP 295913	GWOLEQDTRV	---FARDLE-A	HGIDLIDVST	GGNVPRV	---RI	PTGPGYQVFF	AARVKAGST	---LPVAAV	GLIT	
AF520254	GWOLEQDTRV	---LSKLLK-Y	EGGVLDVTS	GGLTAAQ	---QP	EVGPGYQVFF	AAAVSRAETE	---ISMAV	GLIE	
OYE family	GNTADDAVA-	---IARLFK-E	AGADIDICSS	GGVWKGD	---QF	VYGRNYQTFF	ADRTNREVGI	---FTLAVG	ALSE	
AF4875	ELR-VPQVEY	LIA-----QM	RRLDVAYLHL	ANSRWL	---DE	EKFHDEENH	VPVRWG-Q	---SS-FILLA	GGVD	
AF4961	QOR-VEVTTE	LCESLKAHAF	---NLISVSF	IEPRYVE	---KI	QFYSPEKID	NFLRASVG-	LSQDVDSSEFR	KIEGTFPTFS	
Ca2460	ELR-IBHSY	LQOQQLQRAD	NQOQLAYVSL	IEPRVIG	---TFDASL	EDQGRGNSPF	AKYKWWG	---HFNRA	GLIA	
Nc4452	BLKQ-QREI	YQGLAYLHL	TSQSVAGL	---HMOVQ	---R	EDDE-HLAF	AKKLQGL	---PILLA	GGIT	
Sc0Y021	ETGIVAAQYV	VGLEKRRAK	AGKRLAEVHL	VEPRVNE	---FLTEGE	GEYGEQNDP	VYSIKWG	---PVTRA	GNFA	
Sc0Y022	ETGIVAAQYV	VGLEKRRAK	AGKRLAEVHL	VEPRVNE	---FLTEGE	GEYGEQNDP	VYSIKWG	---PVTRA	GNFA	
Sc0Y023	EPGIIAAQYV	VGLEKRRAK	AGKRLAEVHL	VEPRVND	---SLVEGE	GEYSEGNDF	AYSINKG	---PITRA	GNVA	
A36990	EE---IBHSY	LQOQQLQRAD	NQOQLAYVSL	VEPRVNG	---TYDVS	KDQGRGNSPF	AKYIKWG	---NFTRA	GNVT	
	501	511	521	531	541	551	561	571	581	591
									-----1-----	***
SEQ 3	---NGKQ-AN	QILKEEQD			---IDVALVG	RGQKQDGLIA	WTFQAHLGV-	---EISMAN	QIRWGFTRRG	
SEQ 6	---SAHLANS	LLEKQD			---LDLIVAG	RGQKQDGLIV	WMADELINLV	---EISMAN	QIRWGFSTRG	
SEQ 8	ADETAATAEN	LSGPEPK			---ADALILIA	RQFLREPEVW	FSTARKLVGV	---PVTPTV	QEGRAI	
SEQ 10	---NGKQ-AN	KLIEEKG			---LDLIVAG	RGQKQDGLIA	WTFQAHLGV-	---EIAMAS	QIRWGFTRRG	
SEQ 12	---KDEPML	KYLEEGT			---FDLALIG	RGFLNPGVIG	WEPADKLVGV	---RLMQAL	QILGWGFNNK	
SEQ 14	---RDKFLD	EFSTANGD			---FDLALIG					

	601	611	621	631
SEQ 3	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 6	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 8	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 10	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 12	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 14	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 16	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 19	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 22	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 24	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 27	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 30	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 33	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 35	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 38	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 40	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 42	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 44	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 83	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 85	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bacteria	-----	-----	-----	-----
T44612	-----	-----	-----	-----
NP_625402	-----	-----	-----	-----
NP_295913	-----	-----	-----	-----
AF320254	-----	-----	-----	-----
OYE family	-----	-----	-----	-----
Af4875	-----	-----	-----	-----
Af4961	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ca2460	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nc4452	-----	-----	-----	-----
ScOYE1	-----	-----	-----	-----
ScOYE2	-----	-----	-----	-----
ScOYE3	-----	-----	-----	-----
A36990	-----	-----	-----	-----

Figure 1. A multiple alignment of the 2031 OR amino acid sequence from *A. fumigatus* (SEQ ID No3) along with related 2031 ORs from other fungi and bacteria (see Example 4) and OYEs. Regions 1-11, marked with * or #, refer to amino acids conserved between ORs but not OYEs.

Fungal 2031 ORs are given by the following SEQ ID No.: *A. fumigatus*, SEQ ID Nos. 3, 6 and 8; *A. nidulans*, SEQ ID No. 10; *C. albicans* SEQ ID Nos. 12 and 14; *N. crassa*, SEQ ID Nos. 16 and 19; *M. grisea* SEQ ID Nos. 22 and 44; *S. pombe* SEQ ID No. 24 (NP_595868); *C. trifolii* SEQ ID No. 27; *F. sporotrichioides* SEQ ID Nos. 30, 33 and 35; *F. graminearum* SEQ ID Nos. 38 and 83; *M. graminicola* SEQ ID Nos. 40 and 42; *U. maydis* SEQ ID No 85.

Bacterial ORs resembling 2031 are: T44612 (*Pseudomonas putida*); NP_625402 (*Streptomyces coelicolor*); NP_295913 (*Deinococcus radiodurans*); AF320254 (*Azoarcus evansii*).

Fungal ORs similar to the Old Yellow Enzyme family (originally identified in *S. cerevisiae*): *A. fumigatus*, Af4875 and Af4961; *C. albicans*, Ca2460 and A36990; *N. crassa*, Nc4452; *S. cerevisiae*, OYE1, OYE2 and OYE3.

Details of the sequence searches that identified the ORs other than SEQ ID No. 3, and methods for the construction of multiple alignments are given in Example 4 hereinafter.

	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
SEQ 1	GTTCGACGTC	ATTGCCACGT	TTGACCCAA	GGGCAGACGC	CATGTCGCCG	AGCGATCGCC	GCGATATGCC	TCGAATTTGC	GCCATTTCGGC	ATCCAGTTTC
SEQ 2										
SEQ 4										
SEQ 5										
SEQ 7										
SEQ 9										
SEQ 11										
SEQ 13										
SEQ 15										
SEQ 17										
SEQ 18										
SEQ 20										
SEQ 21										
SEQ 23										
SEQ 25										
SEQ 26										
SEQ 28										
SEQ 29										
SEQ 32										
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36										
SEQ 37										
SEQ 39										
SEQ 41										
SEQ 43										
SEQ 82										
SEQ 84										

	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191
SEQ 1	CAGTGCCCTT	CCCCGAATGA	CTGTCTCCAC	TATTCGGCAA	GATTGTAAAT	CAAGCCTGAA	GAAGCGGAGC	AATTCCTTGA	AGTCGTATGT	TCTACTGATT
SEQ 2									GTATGT	TCTACTGATT
SEQ 4										
SEQ 5										
SEQ 7										
SEQ 9										
SEQ 11										
SEQ 13										
SEQ 15										
SEQ 17										
SEQ 18										
SEQ 20										
SEQ 21										
SEQ 23										
SEQ 25								CGAAA	CCTCGACCCA	AACAAACAGC
SEQ 26										GAAC
SEQ 28										
SEQ 29										
SEQ 32	AGGAAG	TTGCATGTCA	CTTGTAGTGA	CAGGGCGTCG	TGTAAATTTT	ATAAATACCT	ATACTTGTTT	GTTCACTTCT	ATGCTACTCA	TATCAATCCG
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36										
SEQ 37										
SEQ 39										
SEQ 41										
SEQ 43										
SEQ 82										
SEQ 84										

	201	211	221	231	241	251	261	271	281	291
SEQ 1	TCTGTGCCTG	GCGCAGACGG	GTATATAAAT	AAAGATCACC	GCACCGAGGA	GTTTCTTACC	AACCCATCAA	TAAACATCCA	CAATCTCCTA	CAACAAAAAT
SEQ 2	TCTGTGCCTG	GCGCAGACGG	GTATATAAAT	AAAGATCACC	GCACCGAGGA	GTTTCTTACC	AACCCATCAA	TAAACATCCA	CAATCTCCTA	CAACAAAAAT
SEQ 4										TGTCGCAACC
SEQ 5										TGTCGCAACC
SEQ 7										TGGGTTCCAA
SEQ 9										AT
SEQ 11									ATGACAG	TTCCATACCA
SEQ 13										
SEQ 15									A	TGGCCGACTT
SEQ 17										
SEQ 18										ATGTC
SEQ 20										ATGTC
SEQ 21										
SEQ 23										
SEQ 25	TGACCTCTC	CTTGACAACA	AAGCCGGCCA	TCCTCGCCGA	CGATTGCCTC	TACCCCGCCA	TAGTCACACT	CGCACGTCCG	TTCTCCACCC	GTCAACACAGA
SEQ 26										
SEQ 28	TGCTGTAGAT	GTGGTTGAAT	TGGTATATTA	GACCGGAGTA	CTCTATATGC	GAGAGACTAT	ACATTGAAGT	TGCCAACGTT	CTTCAGATT	GATTAATCAT
SEQ 29										AT
SEQ 32										
SEQ 34	AGAAGATCAA	ACAGTCCCT	ATACACACTT	GTCAAGACCT	ATCTATTATT	TCAAAAAATCA	GCAATATGGC	TGAGACAATG	CCTAAGTGTG	AGGCAATGG
SEQ 36										
SEQ 37										
SEQ 39										
SEQ 41										
SEQ 43										
SEQ 82			ATGACAG	TTCAATCACA	GCAACAATCC	CAGGCTATTC	CCGTCCTTTC	TTCCCAGAAAT	GGCACTGAAC	CCCAGAGCGC
SEQ 84							AT	GGACACGTCT	CGATTCTGTG	CTGGTCTCAC

	301	311	321	331	341	351	361	371	381	391
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SEQ 1	GACTGTGCGC	GATATCGAGC	TTCCTCTCTG	CGAGGGGCATC	CCCTACTTCA	CTCCGGGCCCA	GAACCCCTCT	GCCGGGTACGG	CAGCTAAACC	CCAGACCAAT
SEQ 2	GACTGTGCGC	GATATCGAGC	TTCCTCTCTG	CGAGGGGCATC	CCCTACTTCA	CTCCGGGCCCA	GAACCCCTCT	GCCGGGTACGG	CAGCTAAACC	CCAGACCAAT
SEQ 4	TGTTGTGCCT	GACATCGAGA	ACAAACCCCG	GCCGGGTATC	TCGTACTTTA	CTCCGGGCCCA	AGAGCCGCCT	GCTGGGACCG	CTGCTAATCC	TCAGTCTGAT
SEQ 5	TGTTGTGCCT	GACATCGAGA	ACAAACCCCG	GCCGGGTATC	TCGTACTTTA	CTCCGGGCCCA	AGAGCCGCCT	GCTGGGACCG	CTGCTAATCC	TCAGTCTGAT
SEQ 7	CGCCTTCCGG	TCCCCGCGCG	TCACCAAGTC	CTCCTCCACC	CCCTACTACA	CTCCCGGCCAA	CAATGGAGCG	GCCGCCCTGC	ACCCCGACGA	CCCCAC----
SEQ 9	GGCTCTCCCT	GACGTCGAAA	ACACCCCGCG	CGCCGGCATC	CCCTACTTTA	CACCAGCACA	GAACCCCTCT	GCTGGAAACG	CTGCCAAACC	GCAACACCGC
SEQ 11	AGTAAACCA	TCAGATGAAA	TCAAAGTGTC	TCCTGAGGTT	TCCTATTACA	CTCCAGAACCA	GCCTGTTCGG	GCTGGTACTT	TTTATCCCCA	ATGTGCT---A
SEQ 13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 15	CACCCAGAAG	AGACCTCTCT	CCCCCGCGCG	CCCGGGTGTT	CCCTTCTACA	CCCCGGGCCA	GGTCCCCCGC	GCCGGCCTCT	CCCTCCCCCT	CACCCCT---
SEQ 17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 20	GGCAGAAAAG	AAGACTTTGA	GCAAAACCGCG	GCGCGGGGTG	CCTTACTACA	CCCCAGCCCA	GGAGCGCGCG	GCAGGGACCC	CTTTGCGAGC	GCAGGACG-
SEQ 21	GGCAGAAAAG	AAGACTTTGA	GCAAAACCGCG	GCGCGGGGTG	CCTTACTACA	CCCCAGCCCA	GGAGCGCGCG	GCAGGGACCC	CTTTGCGAGC	GCAGGACG-
SEQ 23	-----ATGAC	TATTTGTTAA	GGAAGGACCG	AAAATGTTGG	TTATTTTACA	CCCGCGCAA	AAATACACAG	TGGAGCGGGG	CATGCGTATC	CGCAAA----
SEQ 25	CAGCATGACG	GGCACCAGCA	ACAAGCCCGC	CCCGGGTGTC	CCGTTTACA	CCCGCGCCA	GGAGCCTCCC	GCGGGAACGC	AGAGTCGACG	CAGCAGCG--
SEQ 26	-----ATGACG	GGCACCAGCA	ACAAGCCCGC	CCCGGGTGTC	CCGTTTACA	CCCGCGCCA	GGAGCCTCCC	GCGGGAACGC	CATGTCGACG	CAGCAGCG--
SEQ 28	GGCTTACGAG	ATAATCGACA	ACGTTGCGCG	TGAAGGGGTT	CCATATTACA	CACCGGCTCA	AGACCCGCCA	GCTGGTACGC	AGACAAGCGG	CTCAACG---
SEQ 29	GGCTTACGAG	ATAATCGACA	ACGTTGCGCG	TGAAGGGGTT	CCATATTACA	CACCGGCTCA	AGACCCGCCA	GCTGGTACGC	AGACAAGCGG	CTCAACG---
SEQ 32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 34	CCATCACAAC	ATCATCATCA	ATAAGGAAGC	TCCGAATGTT	CCCTTCTATA	CTCCAGTGCA	AGATCCACCA	GCAGGAACGT	CTTACGATGT	TCAGCGTGAA
SEQ 36	-GCACGAGGG	ATTATTGACA	ACATCGCGCG	TGAAGGGGTT	CCCTACTACA	CGCCTGCTCA	AGACYCTCCA	GCAGGCACAC	AGACCAGCGG	CTCAACCA--
SEQ 37	-GCACGAGGG	ATTATTGACA	ACATCGCGCG	TGAAGGGGTT	CCCTACTACA	CGCCTGCTCA	AGACYCTCCA	GCAGGCACAC	AGACCAGCGG	CTCAACCA--
SEQ 39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 82	AAACAAGGAG	GTTGTTGAGA	ATGTGCGTGC	CAAAGGAGTG	CAATACTTCA	ACCCCTGACG	ACTTCTGCGA	CCAGGTCCTG	GTATAAACGG	TCCCAAT---
SEQ 84	ACCGCCTCTC	GTCGACTCGA	TCGATGCAC	CAAGATCAGC	AACTTTGTCC	CCACTCGAAG	TGGCCACCC	CCTCCTGGCT	CGGTCCCGGA	ATCCATCTCG
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	401	411	421	431	441	451	461	471	481	491
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 1	GG-----CC	AGAAGATCCC	CAAGCTCTTC	ACGCCCTTGA	CCATCCGTGG	CGTCACC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 2	GG-----CC	AGAAGATCCC	CAAGCTCTTC	ACGCCCTTGA	CCATCCGTGG	CGTCACC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 4	GG-----AT	CGGCACCTCC	CAAGCTCTTC	CGGCCGCTTT	CGGTGCGGGG	TCTGACC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 5	GG-----AT	CGGCACCTCC	CAAGCTCTTC	CGGCCGCTTT	CGGTGCGGGG	TCTGACC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 7	---	-----GACCC	TACGCTCTTC	CGGCCCTTAC	AAATCGCGAA	TGTGAGC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 9	GG-----CA	ATGCCGTCCC	CAAGCTGTAC	CAACCTCTGA	CGGTGCGTGG	GGTGACC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 11	GA-----TG	AAGTTGCTCC	CAAAATTTTC	CAACCTTTAA	AGATTGGTAA	CGTTGCT---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 13	---	---	-----GCATTATTT	CAACCCATAA	AGATCAGTGA	CTCGATC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 15	-----G	GGCATGTCCC	TACTCTCTTC	ACCCCTCTCA	AGATCCGTGG	TGTTGAG---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 17	---	---	-----AAACTCTCC	CAACCCCTCA	CCCTCCCCAA	TGGCCTT---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 18	---	---	-----AAACTCTCC	CAACCCCTCA	CCCTCCCCAA	TGGCCTT---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 20	---	-----CCATCCC	AACGCTGTTC	AAGCCTCTGA	AGATCCGTGG	CGTGAGC---	---	---	---	---
SEQ 21	---	-----CCATCCC	AACGCTGTTC</							

601 611 621 631 641 651 661 671 681 691
2
SEQ 1 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 2 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 4 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 5 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 7 ATGTAATCTT GCGAGTCGGA CCCGTCGTCT
SEQ 9 CAGTACTCCG CA-----
SEQ 11 CAATACTCCG CT-----
SEQ 13 ATGTATTCAT CG-----
SEQ 15 ACCTAATCTG CC-----
SEQ 17 GAACAAATGG GC-----
SEQ 18 GAACAAATGG GC-----
SEQ 20 ACCTAATCTG CC-----
SEQ 21 ACCTAATCTG CC-----
SEQ 23 ACTTATTCAG CT-----
SEQ 25 CAGTACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 26 CAGTACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 28 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 29 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 32 CAATACTCCG CA-----
SEQ 34 CAATACTCCG CA-----
SEQ 36 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 37 CAATACTCCG CC-----
SEQ 39 CAGTACTCTG CT-----
SEQ 41 -----
SEQ 43 GAGGCGCTGG CG---ACGTT TGACGAGGCG
SEQ 82 CAATACAGTG CC-----
SEQ 84 CAGTACTCTG CG-----

701 711 721 731 741 751 761 771 781 791
4
SEQ 1 CCGGCGCTGAT GCTGATTGAG GCGACCGCGG TCCAGCCCGA A---GGCCCG ATACCCCTTC
SEQ 2 CCGGCGCTGAT GCTGATTGAG GCGACCGCGG TCCAGCCCGA A---GGCCCG ATACCCCTTC
SEQ 4 CAGGATTTCTT GATGGTCGAG GCAACAGCAG TCGAACCGGA A---GGCAGG ATACCCCGCG
SEQ 5 CAGGATTTCTT GATGGTCGAG GCAACAGCAG TCGAACCGGA A---GGCAGG ATACCCCGCG
SEQ 7 CAGGCGCTGCT CTTTCATCGAA GCGACCGCGG TCGAGCCCGA C---GGGCGG ATCTCCCGCA
SEQ 9 CCGGCTCAT GATGATCGAG GCAACCTCCG TCTCACCTGA G---GGCAGA ATACCCCGCG
SEQ 11 CAGGATTCAT CATTGTTGAA AGCACGCGTG TTTCTCTGGA G---GGTGGG TTTACCTTC
SEQ 13 CAGCATTAAT CATTGTTGAG AGTATCTTTG TGTCCGAAAA T---TCCGGA TTTACCTTC
SEQ 15 TCCGCTCAT CATCTTCGAG GCGACCGCGG TCCCTCCGAA C---GGGCGG ATACCCCGCG
SEQ 17 ACTGGGGGCTT GATTCTCACC GCGAACGTCG AAGTCGACCA CCGGACGACG GGGCAGCGCC
SEQ 18 ACTGGGGGCTT GATTCTCACC GCGAACGTCG AAGTCGACCA CCGGACGACG GGGCAGCGCC
SEQ 20 CCGGCGCTGAT CATTGTCGAG GCGACCTCCG TCCAGCCCGA C---GGACCG ATCTCCCGCG
SEQ 21 CCGGCGCTGAT CATTGTCGAG GCGACCTCCG TCCAGCCCGA C---GGACCG ATCTCCCGCG
SEQ 23 CTGGGCTTGT AATGGTAGAA GCGACGCGTG TTTCCCGGAA G---GGACGA ATTTACCTTC
SEQ 25 CCGGCGCTGTC CATGGTCGAG GCGACCGCGG TCGAGGCTCG T---GGCCCG ATCTCCCGCG
SEQ 26 CCGGCGCTGTC CATGGTCGAG GCGACCGCGG TCGAGGCTCG T---GGCCCG ATCTCCCGCG
SEQ 28 CCGGATTTGTC CATGGTCGAG GGTACCGCTG TACAAAACCA C---GGTCCG ATACACCTTC
SEQ 29 CCGGATTTGTC CATGGTCGAG GGTACCGCTG TACAAAACCA C---GGTCCG ATACACCTTC
SEQ 32 -----
SEQ 34 CCGGCTCAT TGTACAGAA GTCAACGCG TTTCAACAGA G---GGACGA ATACCTCTG
SEQ 36 CCGGACTGTC CATGGTAGAG GCGACCGCTG TTTCAACAGA C---GGTCCG ATACCTCTG
SEQ 37 CCGGACTGTC CATGGTAGAG GCGACCGCTG TTTCAACAGA C---GGTCCG ATACCTCTG
SEQ 39 CCGGACTGTC CATGGTAGAG GCGACCGCTG TTTCAACAGA C---GGTCCG ATACCTCTG
SEQ 41 -----
SEQ 43 GGGGCGCAT CAGACGCGG AACGTCATGA TCGACCGGGA GCACCTCGAG GCGGCGGCGA
SEQ 82 CTGGGCTCAT CATGCTAGAA GGTACCGCG TTTCAACAGA T---GGCCCG ATACACCTG
SEQ 84 TGGGAAACGT CATGGTCGAA GGTACCTGTTG TTGAGCCAGA G---GGGAGG ATACGCGCTC

801 811 821 831 841 851 861 871 881 891
5
SEQ 1 GATCGGCGCG ---ATGCGCC GGGTCATCGA CTTCTGTCAG AGCCAGGGG- CAGAAGATCG GCGTG-----
SEQ 2 GATCGGCGCG ---ATGCGCC GGGTCATCGA CTTCTGTCAG AGCCAGGGG- CAGAAGATCG GCGTG-----
SEQ 4 GATTGAGCCA ---TTGAGCC GCGTGATCGA GTTTGTCCAC AGTCAGAAC- CAGCTTATCG GCGTG-----
SEQ 5 GATTGAGCCA ---TTGAGCC GCGTGATCGA GTTTGTCCAC AGTCAGAAC- CAGCTTATCG GCGTG-----
SEQ 7 ATTCTGGGG ---CTGAAGC GGGTCGTCGA GTTCATCGAG GCACAGGGG- GCGATGTCG GATC-----
SEQ 9 GATTGCGGCC ---ATGAAGC GCGTCATCGA CTTCTGTCAG TCGCAGTCC- CAGAAGATTG GCGTG-----
SEQ 11 AGCAGAGAAA ---TTGAAGC CAATTGTCGA TTACGCTCAT TGTCAAAAG- CAATTAAATTG CCATC-----
SEQ 13 AGCTCAGAT ---TTACGGA AAATTGTTGA TTTTATTCAT GATCAAGAC- GGAATTGCTG GTATC-----
SEQ 15 GATTGCGGCC ---CTCAAGC GCATCGTCGA CTACATCCAC TCCAGGGG- CAGAAGGCGG GTATC-----
SEQ 17 GACCGTCACG GCCTTCAAGG CCGTGGGCGGA CGCGCGCGCG CTGAATGGC- CAGTCCAAA- CGCTGTGGT-
SEQ 18 GACCGTCACG GCCTTCAAGG CCGTGGGCGGA CGCGCGCGCG CTGAATGGC- CAGTCCAAA- CGCTGTGGT-
SEQ 20 GATCGCTCCT ---CTGCGCC GCATCGTCGA CTACGTGTCAG AGCCAGGGG- CAAAAGATCG CCATC-----
SEQ 21 GATCGCTCCT ---CTGCGCC GCATCGTCGA CTACGTGTCAG AGCCAGGGG- CAAAAGATCG CCATC-----
SEQ 23 AATGAAGCGG ---TTACGGA GAATTGTTGA ATTTGCTCAT TCGCAAAAT- CAAAAGATTG GGATT-----
SEQ 25 GATTGCGCGG ---CTGAAGC GCATCGTCGA CTTTATCCAC TCGCAGAAC- CAGGTTCGCG CCATC-----
SEQ 26 GATTGCGCGG ---CTGAAGC GCATCGTCGA CTTTATCCAC TCGCAGAAC- CAGGTTCGCG CCATC-----
SEQ 28 GATCGAGCCCT ---CTGAAGC GCATCACCAC TTTGCGGCAC AGTCAGAGC- CAGAAAATTG GTATC-----
SEQ 29 GATCGAGCCCT ---CTGAAGC GCATCACCAC TTTGCGGCAC AGTCAGAGC- CAGAAAATTG GTATC-----
SEQ 32 -----
SEQ 34 GCTTGGACCT ---CTCGGG ATATTGTTGA CTTTGTACAC AGCCAGGGG- GCGAAGATTG CTATT-----
SEQ 36 AATCGAGGCC T---TTGAAGC GCATCACTAC TTTTGGCCAC AGCCAAAGG- CAGAAGATTG GTAT-----
SEQ 37 AATCGAGGCC T---TTGAAGC GCATCACTAC TTTTGGCCAC AGCCAAAGG- CAGAAGATTG GTAT-----
SEQ 39 GATCGAGCCCT C---TTGCCAA GGTGCTC-GA GTTTGCCCAC TCCAGAAC- CAGAAGATCA TGATT-----
SEQ 41 -----
SEQ 43 CTTGCGCATG TTTTCCAGC TCGCGCGCGG CGCCAGGAGG CACGCGCAG- CTC-ATCGTC GCG-----
SEQ 82 TGTGAGGGA ---CTCGGAA AGCAGCTCGA GTTTGCCCAT GCCAACAC- TCTTCTATCG GTATC-----
SEQ 84 TCGGATGCA ---CACAGG CGCTGGTGTG GTGTCTCAAG TCCTTCACG- GATGGTCTGG GTGTA-----

901 911 921 931 941 951 961 971 981 991

SEQ 1 CACCACCGTT GCGCCCTGGA TCTCA-----

SEQ 2 CACCACCGTT GCGCCCTGGA TCTCA-----

SEQ 4 CACCACCGTT GCGCCCTGGA TCTCA-----

SEQ 5 CACCACCGTT GCGCCCTGGA TCTCA-----

SEQ 7 GAGTGCCTTT GCGCCCTGGA TCTCA-----

SEQ 9 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 11 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 13 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 15 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 17 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 18 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 20 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 21 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 23 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 25 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 26 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 28 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 29 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 32 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 34 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 36 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 37 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 39 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 41 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 43 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

SEQ 44 TGTGAAGAGG GTACCATTC AACA-----

1001 1011 1021 1031 1041 1051 1061 1071 1081 1091

SEQ 1 GACCCGCGTC AAGGGCCCG GCGATATC--

SEQ 2 GAC--CGCGTC AAGGGCCCG GCGATATC--

SEQ 4 GGC--CGCGTC AAGGGCCCG GCGATATC--

SEQ 5 GGC--CGCGTC AAGGGCCCG GCGATATC--

SEQ 7 GGC--CGCGTC AAGGGCCCG GCGATATC--

SEQ 9 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 11 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 13 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 15 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 17 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 18 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 20 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 21 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 23 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 25 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 26 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 28 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 29 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 32 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 34 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 36 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 37 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 39 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 41 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 43 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

SEQ 44 GAT--CGTGTG ATCGGCCCGT CCACCGTG--

1101 1111 1121 1131 1141 1151 1161 1171 1181 1191

SEQ 1 CTGGATGA-G ATCGAGCAGT TCAAGAGGA CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 2 CTGGATGA-G ATCGAGCAGT TCAAGAGGA CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 4 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 5 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 7 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 9 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 11 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 13 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 15 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 17 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 18 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 20 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 21 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 23 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 25 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 26 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 28 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 29 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 32 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 34 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 36 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 37 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 39 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 41 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 43 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

SEQ 44 AAGCAGGA-T ATCGAGGATC TGAAGACCGC CTGGGTGGCG

	1201	1211	1221	1231	1241	1251	1261	1271	1281	1291
SEQ 1	GGATACCTGC	TGTCGTCAAT	CCTCTCGCCG	GCCGCCAAC-						
SEQ 2	GGATACCTGC	TGTCGTCAAT	CCTCTCGCCG	GCCGCCAAC-						
SEQ 4	GGCTATCTTC	TGATGTGCTT	CCTCTCCCTT	GCGGTCAAC-						
SEQ 5	GGCTATCTTC	TGATGTGCTT	CCTCTCCCTT	GCGGTCAAC-						
SEQ 7	GGCTATCTTC	TGATGTGCTT	CCTCTCCCTT	GCGGTCAAC-						
SEQ 9	GGGTATCTTC	TCTCGTCTTT	CCTATCACCG	TCTTCCAAC-						
SEQ 11	GGTTATTGTA	TTAATGAGTT	CTATAGTCC	ATTTCAAAC-						
SEQ 13	GGATGTTTAA	TACACCAATT	TTTAAGTAAA	TTGACAAAC-						
SEQ 15	GGCTACCTCA	TTTCCGAGTT	CTTGAGCCCC	ATCTCCAAC-						
SEQ 17	GGATACCTGT	TGGCGCAGTT	CTTGAGCAAG	AAGACAAAC-						
SEQ 18	GGATACCTGT	TGGCGCAGTT	CTTGAGCAAG	AAGACAAAC-						
SEQ 20	GGTTACCTGA	TCACCGAGTT	CCTTTCGCGG	CTATCAAACG	TAAGTGGAGA	TACTTTGTGT	GGGGCTGTGC	GCATACTCCC	TCGGGTGTGA	CTTCTATTAA
SEQ 21	GGATACCTGA	TCACCGAGTT	CCTTTCGCGG	CTATCAAAC-						
SEQ 23	GGTTATCTTA	TATCGTCAAC	AGTTAGTCTT	GCCACTAAT-						
SEQ 25										
SEQ 26										
SEQ 28	GGATATCTAC	TGCATCAATT	CTTGAGTCCG	GTAAGCAAT-						
SEQ 29	GGATATCTAC	TGCATCAATT	CTTGAGTCCG	GTAAGCAAT-						
SEQ 32										
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36	GGATACCTGC	TTTACCAAGT	CTTGAGTCCA	GTCAGTAAC-						
SEQ 37	GGATACCTGC	TTTACCAAGT	CTTGAGTCCA	GTCAGTAAC-						
SEQ 39	GGATACCTGC	TTTACCAAGT	CTTGAGTCCA	GTCAGTAAC-						
SEQ 41	GGGTACCTCA	TTTACCAAGT	CCTCTCACCC	ATTACCAAC-						
SEQ 43	GGTTACCTGC	TGGCCCAATT	CCTGTCCGAA	ACACCAAC-						
SEQ 82	GGTTATCTTG	TTTCCAGCTT	CCTGTCCCTT	GCCACCAAC-						
SEQ 84	GGATACCTGA	TGCACTCGTT	CCTCAGCCCG	TTGACCAAT-						

	1301	1311	1321	1331	1341	1351	1361	1371	1381	1391
SEQ 1			AAACCGCAC	GGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGTCTG	TCGAGAACC	CATCCGGCTG	TCTCTCGAGA	TTGCGCAGTT	GAATCGGGAC
SEQ 2			AAACCGCAC	GGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGTCTG	TCGAGAACC	CATCCGGCTG	TCTCTCGAGA	TTGCGCAGTT	GAATCGGGAC
SEQ 4			ACGAGAAC	AGACCAAGTAC	GGAGGAGTCT	TTGAGAATCG	CATCCGGCTG	AGTCTGGAGA	TCGCCAAGCT	CACCCGCGAA
SEQ 5			ACGAGAAC	AGACCAAGTAC	GGAGGAGTCT	TTGAGAATCG	CATCCGGCTG	AGTCTGGAGA	TCGCCAAGCT	CACCCGCGAA
SEQ 7			AAGCGGAC	GGATGCGTAC	GGCGGGAGCT	TTGAGAACC	GACCCGGATC	GTGCGCGAGG	TTGCGCGGCT	TATTCGTGCG
SEQ 9			ACCGGCAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGTCTT	TTGAGAACC	CATCCGGCTG	TCTCTCGAGA	TCGCCAAGCT	CACCCGCGAA
SEQ 11			AAAGAAC	AGATGAATAC	GGTGGCAGTT	TTGAAAATAG	AACCAAGATT	TTAAAGGAAG	TTATCGATAG	TGTTAAATCA
SEQ 13			AAAGAAC	AGATGAATAC	GGTGGCAGTT	TTGAAAATAG	AACCAAGATT	TTAAAGGAAG	TTATCGATAG	TGTTAAATCA
SEQ 15			CAAGGAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GGTGGCAGTT	TCGAGAACC	CACCCGGCTG	CTCCGCGAGA	TCATCTCGGC	CGTCCGCTCC
SEQ 17			AGCGCGG	GGATGAGTAT	GGCGGGTCTG	CTGAGAACC	GGCGAGGATT	GTGCGGAGG	TTATTAAGGA	GTGCAGGAGG
SEQ 18			AGCGCGG	GGATGAGTAT	GGCGGGTCTG	CTGAGAACC	GGCGAGGATT	GTGCGGAGG	TTATTAAGGA	GTGCAGGAGG
SEQ 20	CATTTTATTT	CCTGGCACG	AGAAACGAC	AGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGAGCT	TTGAGAACC	CACCCGGGTC	CTGATCGATA	TTATCAAGGC	GTCCCGGGCA
SEQ 21			AAACGGAC	AGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGAGCT	TTGAGAACC	CACCCGGGTC	CTGATCGATA	TTATCAAGGC	GTCCCGGGCA
SEQ 23			GACCGCAA	TGACAAGTAT	GGTGGGACAT	TTGAGAACC	TATTTTGTGT	CCTATGGAAG	TTGTCCATTC	TGTTCTGTAA
SEQ 25										
SEQ 26										
SEQ 28			CAAAGAAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GG					
SEQ 29			CAAAGAAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GG					
SEQ 32			AAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GGTGGCAGTT	TCGAGAACC	TATCAGAGTT	GTCTTGGAAA	TCCTTGAGCT	CATCCGGCTG
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36			CAAAGAAC	CGATGAGTAT	GGTGGCAGTT	TCGAGAACC	TATCAGAGTT	GTCTTGGAAA	TCATTTG	
SEQ 37			CAAAGAAC	CGATGAGTAT	GGTGGCAGTT	TCGAGAACC	TATCAGAGTT	GTCTTGGAAA	TCATTTG	
SEQ 39			CCAGGAC	GACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGAGCT	GGGAAAACCG	CACCTCGCTG	ACCAATGGAA	GTCGTCGACC	TTGTCCGCG
SEQ 41			CGCGGAC	AGATTTCTAC	GGCGGGTCTT	TCGAAAACCG	TACCCGCTCA	CTCATTTGAA	TCGTAAACAG	CGTCCGAGCC
SEQ 43			CAAGGAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGAGCT	TCGAGAACC	CATCCGGGTC	ATCCGCGGTA	TCACGGCCGA	GGTCCGAGG
SEQ 82			AAGCGTAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GGAGGTAGCT	TCGAGAACC	AGTGGCGCTT	GCTCTCGAGA	TTGTCCGAGG	TGCACGAGCT
SEQ 84			CAAGGAC	CGACCAAGTAC	GGCGGGAGCT	TCGAGAACC	CGCTCGATTT	CTGCTCAACG	ATATCCGCGCA	

	1401	1411	1421	1431	1441	1451	1461	1471	1481	1491
SEQ 1	GGCGTCCGCC	CTCATGTGCC	C-----		-----GTTTT	CCTGCGCAAT	TCGGCCTCGG	ACTGGTGCGA	GGAGACCCCTG	CCGGA-----
SEQ 2	GGCGTCCGCC	CTCATGTGCC	C-----		-----GTTTT	CCTGCGCAAT	TCGGCCTCGG	ACTGGTGCGA	GGAGACCCCTG	CCGGA-----
SEQ 4	AATGTGCCCA	AGGATATGCC	T-----		-----GTCTT	CCTGCGGGTC	TCCGCCACCG	ATTGGCTGGA	GGAGGTGCAG	CCGAA-----
SEQ 5	AATGTGCCCA	AGGATATGCC	T-----		-----GTCTT	CCTGCGGGTC	TCCGCCACCG	ATTGGCTGGA	GGAGGTGCAG	CCGAA-----
SEQ 7	GTGATTCCCG	AGGGGATGCC	C-----		-----CTGTT	TCTCGGTATC	AGCGCCACCG	AGTGGTTGGA	GGGTACCCG	GTGGC-----
SEQ 9	GGCGTCCGCC	CCAAGCTTCC	T-----		-----GTTTT	TCTCGGTATC	TCCGCCACCG	ACTGGATGGA	GGAGACCCCTG	CCGGA-----
SEQ 11	AGTATTCCAA	ACGATGTGCC	A-----		-----GTGTT	TTTGAGATAT	TCTGCTGCTG	AAAATAGTCC	TGATCCA-----	
SEQ 13	AAGATAGAAA	CA-----CC	G-----		-----ATTTT	CTTAAAGTTT	CCAATGTGAG	ATAATTGTAG	TGATCCG-----	
SEQ 15	GTATCCCGG	AGGACATGCC	C-----		-----CTCTT	CGTCCGTGTC	TCCGCCACCG	AGTGGATGGA	GTACACC-----	
SEQ 17	CAGGTGACTG	AGGCGGTGGG	TGAAGAGGAG	GCGAAGAAGT	TTGTGGTGGG	AATCAAGCTG	AACAGTGCAG	ATTGGCAGGC	GGGACGCGAT	GGA-----A
SEQ 18	CAGGTGACTG	AGGCGGTGGG	TGAAGAGGAG	GCGAAGAAGT	TTGTGGTGGG	AATCAAGCTG	AACAGTGCAG	ATTGGCAGGC	GGGACGCGAT	GGAAG-----
SEQ 20	GTGATTCCCG	AGGAGATGCC	A-----		-----CTCTT	CGTCCGAATC	TCCGCCACCG	AATGGATGGA	GTACGCCGCG	
SEQ 21	GTGATTCCCG	AGGAGATGCC	A-----		-----CTCTT	CGTCCGAATC	TCCGCCACCG	AATGGATGGA	GTACGCCGCG	
SEQ 23	GCAATTCCAG	ATAGTATGCC	C-----		-----TTGTT	TTATAGAGTA	ACGGCTACAG	ATTGGTTGCC	CAAAGGACAA	
SEQ 25										
SEQ 26										
SEQ 28										
SEQ 29										
SEQ 32	GCCATCCCGG	AAACTACACC	T-----		-----GTCCT	CGTTCGTGTC	AGTGCAACTG	ATTGGTTGGA	GTTTGACTCT	CAATTCAAG
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36										
SEQ 37										
SEQ 39	CATT-----									
SEQ 41	GCGATGCCCT	CCAGCATGCC	T-----		-----CTCTT	CCTCCGCTTC	TCCTCTACAG	AATGGATGGA	AGATACCGAC	ATCGGC-----
SEQ 43	CGGAGGAGCA	AGAATTTTAT	C-----		-----CTCGG	CATCAAAATT	AACAGCTGCG	AGTTCAGGGA	GAAG-----	
SEQ 82	GTTATGCTG	AGGACATGCC	C-----		-----TTGTT	CACCTGCATC	AGTGGAACTG	ACTGGCTGGA	GAACACCCCT	GAG-----
SEQ 84	GAATTCGCCA	ACAAGGGT--			-----CTCTG	GGTGGCGCTC	AGTCCACCG	ACTGGGCCGA	CCAAGCGCAC	CAA-----

	1501	1511	1521	1531	1541	1551	1561	1571	1581	1591
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-9-	-----
SEQ 1	-----	CGACGAGCTGG	AAGTCGGAGG	ATACCGTGCG	GTTTCGCGCAG	GAGCTGGTCA	AGCAGGGCCG	CGTTGATCTG	ATCGATATCA	GCAGCGGTGG
SEQ 2	-----	GCAGAGCTGG	AAGTCGGAGG	ATACCGTGCG	GTTTCGCGCAG	GAGCTGGTCA	AGCAGGGCCG	CGTTGATCTG	ATCGATATCA	GCAGCGGTGG
SEQ 4	-----CAA	GCCACAGCTGG	CGAGGCGTGG	ACACTGTCCG	ATTTCGGAAG	ATCCTGGCAG	AAACGGGTTA	CGTTGACGTG	CTTGACGTGA	GCAGTGGCGG
SEQ 5	-----CAA	GCCACAGCTGG	CGAGGCGTGG	ACACTGTCCG	ATTTCGGAAG	ATCCTGGCAG	AAACGGGTTA	CGTTGACGTG	CTTGACGTGA	GCAGTGGCGG
SEQ 7	-----CGCGGAGTC	GGGCGAGCTGG	GATAT---GC	AGAGCTCGCT	GGAGCTGGTC	AAGAAGCTCG	CCGAATGGGG	CATTGACCTG	GTGGATGTCA	GCTCCGCCCG
SEQ 9	-----	GGAAATCGTGG	AAGTCTCTTG	ACTCCGTCGG	CTTCGCGGAA	GCCTCGCTG	CCCAGGGCCG	TATTGACCTG	ATCGACGTCT	CTTCCGGCGG
SEQ 11	-----	---GAAGCTTGG	ACTATTGAAG	ATTCCAAA-	---AATAGCT	GACATTTTAG	TAGAAAAGGG	TATTGCTTTG	GTTCAGTTCT	CACTCGGTGG
SEQ 13	-----	---GAAGCTTGG	TCTACGGAAG	ATGCCATTGA	---AGTTGGCC	GATCTTTGTA	TTGATTTAGG	AGTAAAGSTG	ATCCAGCTTA	CATCAGAGTGG
SEQ 15	-----GGCCA	GGCTCTCGTG	GACCTCCAGC	AGACCATTG-	---AGCTCGCC	AAGATCTCTC	CCGACCTCGG	CGTCGACCTC	CTCGAGCTCT	CTCTCCGGCGG
SEQ 17	AGGAGGAGGA	GGGACACGAT	ACGGCGGAGG	AGGTTGTGA-	---AGCAGATT	GAGCTTTTTG	AGCAGTGGGG	GATCGACTTT	GTGCGAGTTA	GCGGTGGGAC
SEQ 18	---GAGGAGGA	GGAGACGGAT	ACGGCGGAGG	AGGTTGTGA-	---AGCAGATT	GAGCTTTTTG	AGCAGTGGGG	GATCGACTTT	GTGCGAGTTA	GCGGTGGGAC
SEQ 20	-----GA	GCCTAGCTGG	GACCTCGAGC	AGAGCACAC-	---AGCTTGCC	AAGCTCTCTC	CGGACCTGGG	TGTCGACCTG	CTCGAGCTCA	GCTCTGGGCGG
SEQ 21	-----GA	GCCTAGCTGG	GACCTCGAGC	AGAGCACAC-	---AGCTTGCC	AAGCTCTCTC	CGGACCTGGG	TGTCGACCTG	CTCGAGCTCA	GCTCTGGGCGG
SEQ 23	-----GA	---GGATGG	GAGATAGAAG	ATACAGTTG-	---CATTAGCA	GCGAGGCTTC	GCGATGGTGG	TGTTGACTTG	ATAGATGTTA	GCTCTGGTGG
SEQ 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 32	ACGAGTTTCC	TGAAAGCTGG	ACAGTCGAGC	AGACTT---G	TCAACTCGCG	CGTATCTTGC	CCAAGCATGG	AGTAGACTTG	GTGGACGTCA	GCTCAGGGCGG
SEQ 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 41	---AAGAAGTT	CGGAAGCTGG	GATGTCGAAA	GCACGATCA-	---AGATCTCC	AAAATCTCTG	CCGACTTGGG	CGTTGATCTC	CTCGACGTGT	CTTCCGGTGG
SEQ 43	---AGTTTCAAG	---GGTTTCAAG	CCA---GAGG	AGCGCGTGC-	---AGTTGTGC	GAGGCCCTCG	AGGCCCGCGG	CATGATTTTT	GTGCGAGCA	CCGGTGGTGG
SEQ 82	---TACGAGGG	AGAGACCTGG	ACTCTTGAGC	AGAGCATCA-	---AGCTTGCA	CACCAGTTAG	CAGACCGTGG	TGTCGATGTT	TTGGATGTTT	CCGATGGTGG
SEQ 84	-----GC	CGACTCTTGG	ACCGTTGACC	AGACGGTTG-	---AACTCGCC	AAGATGCTCC	AAGAGGCTCG	AGTCGACCTG	CTAGACGTCA	GCTCCGGCGG
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 1	#####	#####	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 2	TGTTTCTCGCG	CAG	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 4	TGTTTCTCGCG	CAG	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 5	CACTCATTCG	GAG	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 7	CACTCATTCG	GAG	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 9	GAACCAACAAG	GAC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 11	TGTCACGCCC	CGC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 13	TAACGATTAT	AGA	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 15	AAATGTTGCG	CAT	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 17	CAACAACAAG	GAC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 18	TTATGAGGAT	CCTCAGTAA	GTTTTGGTGT	TGTTTGAAGG	ATGGGGCAAG	GGGTTGTCTG	TCGTGAACAA	CAAAAGGGGC	ACGGAACAAA	TGCTAACGCC
SEQ 20	TTATGAGGAT	CCTCAG	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 21	AAACTCGGTG	GCC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 23	AAACTCGGTG	GCC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 25	TAATCACAAG	GAT	-----</							

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
SEQ 1	-----AAGCT	GCTGGTTGCC	GCCGTGGGTG	CCATCACC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----AACG	GCAAGCAGGC
SEQ 2	-----AAGCT	GCTGGTTGCC	GCCGTGGGTG	CCATCACC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----AAGC	GCAAGCAGGC
SEQ 4	-----AAACT	CGCAGTGGCA	TCAGTGGGTA	TGATTGCC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----AGCG	CGCATTGGGC
SEQ 5	-----AAACT	CGCAGTGGCA	TCAGTGGGTA	TGATTGCC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----AGCG	CGCATTGGGC
SEQ 7	-----GCTGG	CGCGTCGACT	CTTGTGGGTG	CTGTAGGTCT	GATCACCAGT	TCGGACACAGG	CGAGGGGACT	AGTTCAGGGA	GCGGACGAGG	CGACTGCAGC
SEQ 9	-----AAGCT	CCTTGTTCGG	ACGGTGGGCA	CGATCAGC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----AAGC	GTAAGCAGGC
SEQ 11	-----AAGTT	ATTGGTCAGT	TGCGTTGGTG	GGCTTGAA--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----A	AAGATCCTGA
SEQ 13	-----CGATG	TTTGATCGCA	TGCAGTGGAG	GATTAGAT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----C	GAGACATATT
SEQ 15	GCAAGCAGCT	CCTCGTCGGT	GCCGTGCGGT	TGGTCAAC--	-----TCG	GCTGAGATCG	CCAAGGAGAC	CGTCCAGGAG	AAGGAGGATG	GCAGAGTCAC
SEQ 17	TCCCCAAGCT	TCCCTCTCATG	GTACCGGCGG	GCTTCCGC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----ACTC	GTCAGGGCAT
SEQ 18	TCCCCAAGCT	TCCCTCTCATG	GTACCGGCGG	GCTTCCGC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----ACTC	GTCAGGGCAT
SEQ 20	-----AGGTT	GCTCATAGGC	GCGGTCGGCA	ACATCAAC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----ACGG	CTGACATTGC
SEQ 21	-----AGGTT	GCTCATAGGC	GCGGTCGGCA	ACATCAAC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----ACGG	CTGACATTGC
SEQ 23	-----AT	ACTACTTGGC	GCTGTCGGAA	TGATCAGG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----GATG	GTCCTACGGC
SEQ 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 32	-----AGTGT	ACTTGTTC	GCAGTAGGTG	GAATCAAG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----A	CTGGACATCT
SEQ 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 43	-----ATGGT	GCTCTACACC	ACCGGCGGCT	TCAAGACG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----GTGGGCG	CCATGGTCCA
SEQ 82	-----AAGAT	GTTGATCAGC	ACTGTTGGTA	GCATCAAG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----ATAG	GTAGCCTTGC
SEQ 84	-----ATCGAACC	CGAGCGGTCC	AAACGCATGC	TCGTCCGGG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----CCGTGG	GAATGATGGA

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
SEQ 1	GAATCAG---	---ATTCTAG	AGGAGCAG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 2	GAATCAG---	---ATTCTAG	AGGAGCAG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 4	CAATTCC---	---TTGTGG	AGAAGGAC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 5	CAATTCC---	---TTGTGG	AGAAGGAC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 7	CGAGGCAATG	CTGTGCGGAC	CTGAACCC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 9	GAACAAG---	---CTGCTT	AGGAGGAG--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 11	ATTGCTCAAC	AAATATTAG	AAGAAGGA--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 13	TAACTCGAT	GAGTTTATTG	CTAATGGT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 15	CATCCAGCGC	GAGAACGGCG	CCAAGACT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 17	GGAGGCC---	---GCTTTG	AATCCGAT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 18	GGAGGCC---	---GCTTTG	AATCCGAT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 20	GCAGGATGTC	GTGGATGAGC	AGGGCGCCGA	GAAGGTGGCC	GAGGCCAAGC	AGACGCATGA	CACCATCGAG	GTCGTGAGCG	AATCAGATGG	CGGCAAGACC
SEQ 21	GCAGGATGTC	GTGGATGAGC	AGGGCGCCGA	GAAGGTGGCC	GAGGCCAAGC	AGACGCATGA	CACCATCGAG	GTCGTGAGCG	AATCAGATGG	CGGCAAGACC
SEQ 23	GAATGAAATC	CTAGAAAGTG	GAAGAAGCT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 32	TGCTGAA---	---GAGGTT	TGCAATCT--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 43	CGCGCTGCAG	GGCGTCGATG	GG-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 82	GGAGGAG---	---ATCATCG	CTGGAGGAGA	GGACGATACC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 84	AGGTTCC---	---TACGATT	CGCCCAAC--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	2061	2071	2081	2091
SEQ 1	GATATCGACG	TTGCGCTGGT	TGGCCGTGGG	TTCCAGAAGG	ATCCCGGTCT	GGCCTGGACG	TTTGCTCAGC	ACCTCGGCGT	C-----	-----
SEQ 2	GATATCGACG	TTGCGCTGGT	TGGCCGTGGG	TTCCAGAAGG	ATCCCGGTCT	GGCCTGGACG	TTTGCTCAGC	ACCTCGGCGT	C-----	-----
SEQ 4	GGACTTGACG	TTGCTGCTGGT	TGGACGTGGC	TTCCAGAAGA	ACCCGGGGCT	GGTGTGGGCG	TGGGCCGACG	AGCTGAATGT	A-----	-----
SEQ 5	GGACTTGACG	TTGCTGCTGGT	TGGACGTGGC	TTCCAGAAGA	ACCCGGGGCT	GGTGTGGGCG	TGGGCCGACG	AGCTGAATGT	A-----	-----
SEQ 7	AAGGGCGGATG	CCATTCTGAT	AGCCCGTCAG	TTCTGCGCGG	AGCCAGAATG	GGTGTTCCTC	ACGGCGGAGG	AGTTGGGCGT	G-----	-----
SEQ 9	GGATTGGGATG	TTGCGCTTGT	GGGACGTGGT	TTCCAGAAGG	ATCCCGGTCT	GGCCTGGACG	TTTGCTCAGC	ACCTCGGCGT	C-----	-----
SEQ 11	ACATTTGATC	TTGCTTTGAT	CGGTAGAGGA	TTTTTAAGAA	ATCCAGGTTT	GGTATGGGAG	TTTCCCGATA	AACCTTGGTG	T-----	-----
SEQ 13	GACTTTGATA	TAGCATTGAT	AGGTAAAGGA	TTTCTCAAAA	ACACTGGGAT	GATCAGCCGT	ATTGCTGACG	AATTGCAAGC	A-----	-----
SEQ 15	CGTGCCGATA	TGGTCTTTGT	TGCCAGGCAG	TTCTTGAAGG	AGCCCGAGTT	CGTCTTCACT	GTGCGCGACG	AGTTGGGTTG	T-----	-----
SEQ 17	GATTGCGACA	TGATCGGTAT	CGGACGCCCC	GCCATCATCA	ACCCCTTCGT	TCCCGCCAC	TTGATCCTCA	ACCCGGAGGT	G-----	-----
SEQ 18	GATTGCGACA	TGATCGGTAT	CGGACGCCCC	GCCATCATCA	ACCCCTTCGT	TCCCGCCAC	TTGATCCTCA	ACCCGGAGGT	G-----	-----
SEQ 20	AAGGGCGGATC	TGGTCTTCTAT	TGCTCGCCAG	TTCTGCGCGG	AGCCTGAGTT	TGTGCTGAGG	ACGGCGCATA	ACCTTGGGGT	C-----	-----
SEQ 21	AAGGGCGGATC	TGGTCTTCTAT	TGCTCGCCAG	TTCTGCGCGG	AGCCTGAGTT	TGTGCTGAGG	ACGGCGCATA	ACCTTGGGGT	C-----	-----
SEQ 23	-----GATG	TTACTTTTGT	CGCAAGGGAG	TTCTTAAGGA	ACCCGTGCTT	GGTGTAGAC	AGCGCGAACC	AGTTGGGTGA	A-----	-----
SEQ 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 32	GGTATCGACA	TTGTGAGGGC	TGGACGTTGG	TTCCAACAGA	ATCCTGGTCT	GGTTCGAGCT	TTTGCTAAGC	AGCTTGGCGT	G-----	-----
SEQ 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SEQ 43	-----ATAGGCAT	CGGGCGCGCA	GCCGCTTCGG	AGCCGGACCT	CGCCAAGGAC	ATCATCGCGG	GCAAGGTGTC	CAGCATTATC	AAATACGCCA	-----
SEQ 82	CCCTTGGATC	TTGTGGCTTC	AGGCCGTCTG	TTCCAGAAGA	ACACTGGGAT	TGTTTGGTCA	TGGGCTGACG	ATCTGAACAC	T-----	-----
SEQ 84	GGCCAAGACC	GCAGCCAGAT	TGGCAAGTTG	GCCGAGCAGT	CGATTTCAGG	CGGAGAGTGT	GATGCGGTAC	TGTTGGCAGC	T-----	-----GGATTGA

[illegible]

	2401	2411	2421	2431	2441	2451	2461	2471	2481	2491
SEQ 1	CGTCCTCTTA	AGTTTCTCCG	TCATTCTGTC	TATTCTACTC	CAATCGCAAC	GCATGGCGAC	CACGGATCGA	GTGGAATTC	TCCGTCGTC	GTATCTGATC
SEQ 2										
SEQ 4										
SEQ 5										
SEQ 7										
SEQ 9										
SEQ 11										
SEQ 13										
SEQ 15										
SEQ 17										
SEQ 18										
SEQ 20										
SEQ 21										
SEQ 23										
SEQ 25										
SEQ 26										
SEQ 28										
SEQ 29										
SEQ 32										
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36										
SEQ 37										
SEQ 39										
SEQ 41										
SEQ 43										
SEQ 82										
SEQ 84										

	2501	2511	2521	2531	2541	2551	2561	2571	2581	2591
SEQ 1	AATATAAAAA	GCGGGGAATG	GCTTGACCCC	GCGCAGAAATG	TCGATCTCTT	CGCAAACTCT	CGGTGTATAG	GACGCTCAGC	AACGATCAAG	G
SEQ 2										
SEQ 4										
SEQ 5										
SEQ 7										
SEQ 9										
SEQ 11										
SEQ 13										
SEQ 15										
SEQ 17										
SEQ 18										
SEQ 20										
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SEQ 26										
SEQ 28										
SEQ 29										
SEQ 32										
SEQ 34										
SEQ 36										
SEQ 37										
SEQ 39										
SEQ 41										
SEQ 43										
SEQ 82										
SEQ 84										

Figure 2. A multiple alignments of the 2031 OR nucleic acid sequence from *A. fumigatus* (SEQ 1,2) along with related 2031 ORs from other fungi and bacteria (see also Example 4). Regions 1-11, marked with * or #, refer to regions conserved at the amino acid level between Ors but not OYEs.

Fungal 2031 ORs are given by SEQ ID No.: SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, *A. fumigatus*; SEQ ID No. 9, *A. nidulans*; SEQ ID Nos. 11 and 13, *C. albicans*; SEQ ID Nos. 15, 17 and 18, *N. crassa*; SEQ ID Nos. 20, 21 and 43, *M. grisea*; SEQ ID No. 23 (NP_595868), *S. pombe*; SEQ ID Nos. 25 and 26, *C. trifolii*; SEQ ID Nos. 28, 29, 31, 32 and 34, *F. sporotrichioides*; SEQ ID Nos. 36, 37 and 82, *F. graminearum*; SEQ ID Nos. 39 and 41, *M. graminicola*; SEQ ID No. 84, *U. maydis*.

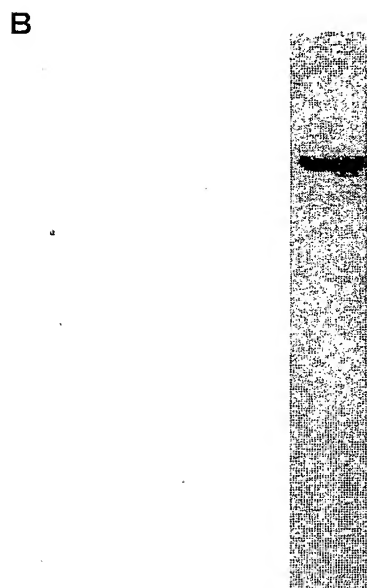
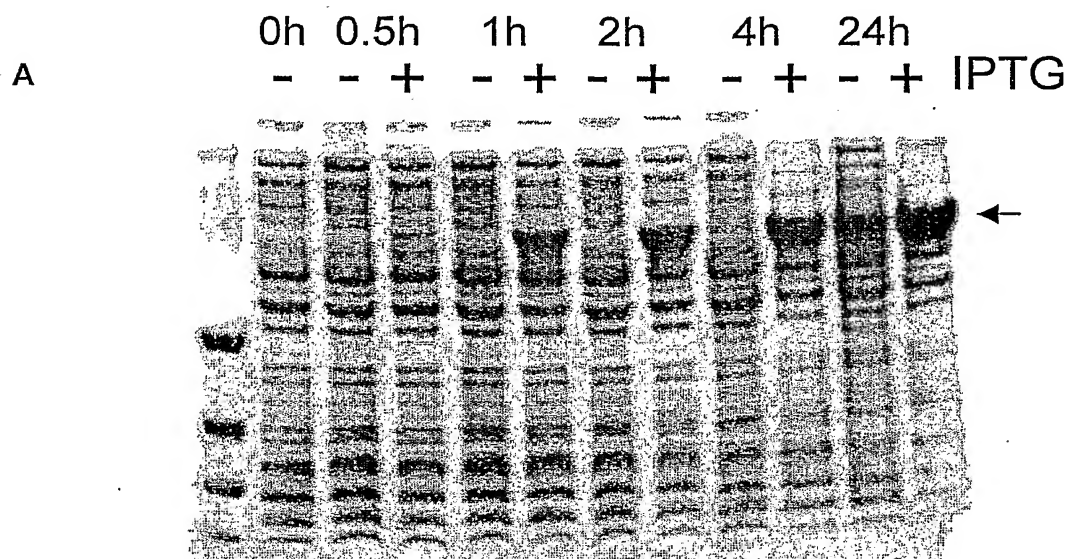


Figure 3. Recombinant 2031 OR. (A) Time course of recombinant 2031 OR induction over 24 hours after the addition of IPTG (samples without IPTG are also shown). The gel was stained with coomassie; A prominent band of the correct molecular weight (marked with an arrow) is seen. (B) Coomassie stained gel showing purified recombinant 2031.



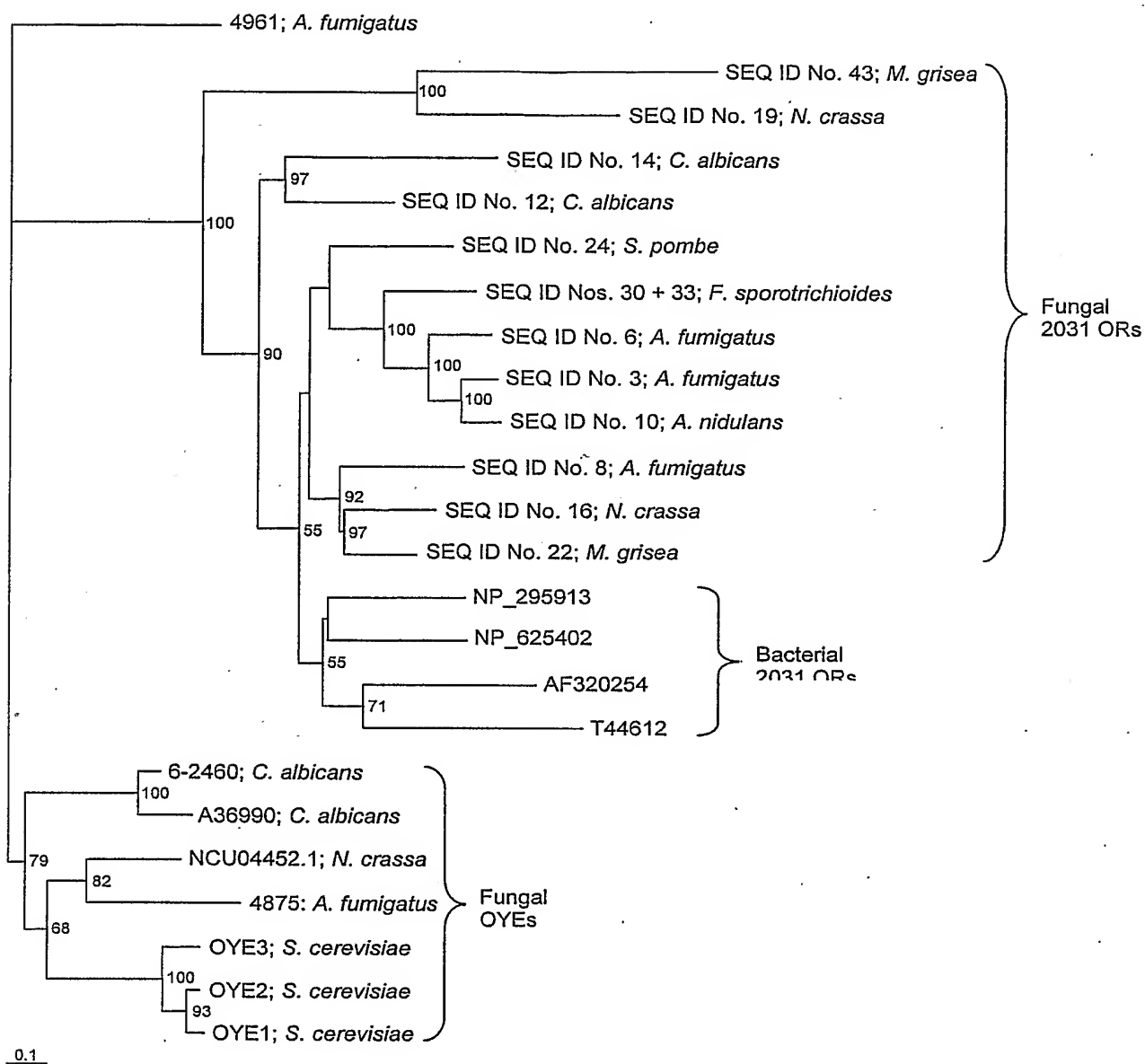


Figure 4. Phylogenetic tree showing relationships between *A. fumigatus* 2031 OR and similar proteins. This demonstrates a 2031 OR clade, which can be distinguished from the OYE proteins.



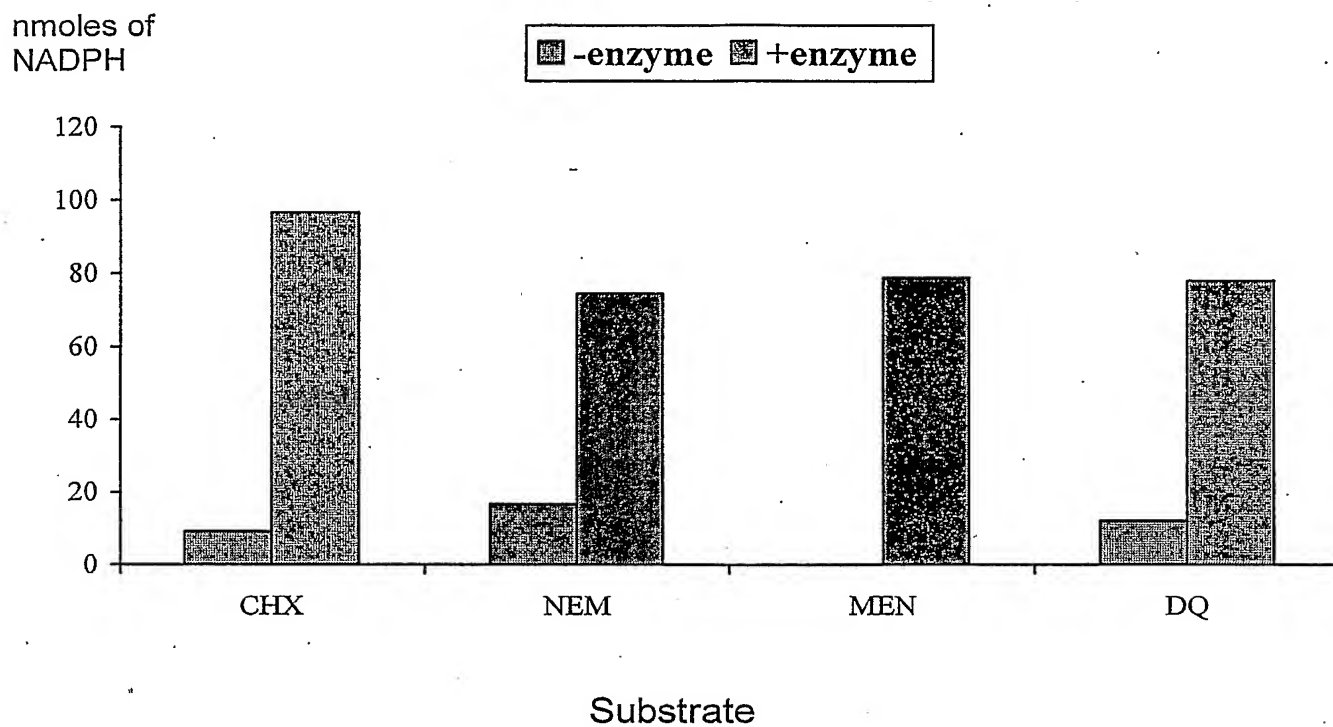


Figure 5: NADPH dehydrogenase activity of recombinant 2031 OR with cyclohexenone (CHX), N-ethylmaleimide (NEM), menadione (MEN) or duroquinone (DQ) as substrates. Final concentrations in the assay were as follows: 500 μ M substrate, 120 μ M NADPH, 1 μ g/200 μ L 2031 OR.

